

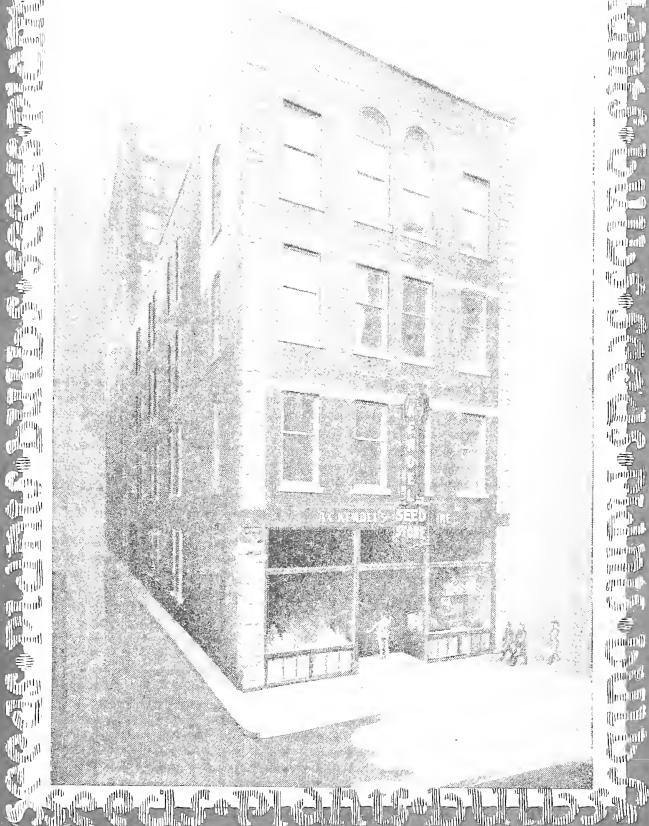
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KENDEL'S

Seeds~PLANTS~BULBS



OUR NEW HOME

101-105 HIGH AVE
(Near corner of 2135 Ontario St.)

CLEVELAND OHIO

1839

1922

REMARKS TO OUR CUSTOMERS

The constantly increasing army of gardeners, with everything to learn, brings the problem of advising in a manner simple and yet complete, so that the initial efforts may be crowned with success. It is for such that we have designated in BOLD FACE CAPITALS the varieties that we sell in the largest quantities, thereby assuming that these, on the average, at least, are best suited to this locality. This does not mean, however, that the other varieties are not good; special conditions of soil and variations in taste should govern the choice of varieties and we therefore carry a goodly list to suit all.

Bear in mind that the best seeds—**SUPER-SEEDS**—are the more likely to make a good garden, no matter how much labor and expense you might otherwise put into it and it is decidedly poor judgment to court failure right from the very start by *trying* to save what at most can amount to but a small sum, by buying cheaper seeds. The seed bill is the least part of the expense, anyway, and pedigree vegetables are not produced from mongrel seeds—*it can't be done*.

We believe it a wise policy to make our prices according to the supply and maintain the same high standards in our stock, that we have in the past, rather than keep the prices low by reducing the quality.

For the benefit of our new customers we wish to state that we have made complete germination tests of every lot of vegetable seeds we offer, in testing chambers of our own construction, at considerable expense in time and labor, just so the chances of a crop failure are reduced to a minimum. The results are open to your inspection. Our Flower Seeds are always strictly new crop and thus of the highest vitality possible.

OUR TERMS ARE NET CASH

OUR PRICES.—We shall adhere as closely as possible to the prices quoted in this Catalogue, but the market value of some seeds is variable. This is most noticeable in grass, clover and field seeds, and onion sets. Quotations for such articles will be furnished on application.

ORDERS, to secure prompt attention should be accompanied with remittance, or satisfactory reference.

ADDRESS, ETC.—In ordering, please be particular to sign your NAME also that of your POSTOFFICE, COUNTY and STATE plainly; also mention the mode of conveyance you prefer—whether by mail, express or freight. Serious delays are sometimes occasioned by failing to give attention to these matters.

REMITTANCES may be made at our risk, by draft, money order, cash by express, express money order, or in registered letter, or in sums of two dollars or less by ordinary mail. Postage stamps may be sent for amounts less than one dollar.

RATES OF POSTAGE

SEEDS BY MAIL.—In justice to the vast majority of our customers who live in this immediate neighborhood and are not obliged to consider postage and express charges, we do not include such charges in the prices quoted in our catalogue; the prices given are for the goods here in our store. We will continue, however, to mail free all SEEDS in packets and ounces to any amount, anywhere in the United States, at catalogue prices. In larger packages, we will mail free in the FIRST, SECOND and THIRD ZONES, all VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, ROOTS and BULBS to the amount of ONE DOLLAR or more. On lesser amounts, add 10% to cover postage or at least 5c for the first pound, which is the minimum charge. Outside the THIRD ZONE add Postage according to the distance. PARTICULAR ATTENTION is invited to this, for when omitted, the cost of postage will have to be deducted. On account of their perishable nature PLANTS should be sent by Express.

The territory lying within the FIRST, SECOND and THIRD ZONES is roughly bounded by Syracuse and Binghamton, N. Y., Naticoke and Lancaster, Pa., Lynchburg, Va., Lexington, Ky., Greencastle and Crawfordsville, Ind., Chicago, Ill., and embraces all of Michigan, Ohio and West Virginia.

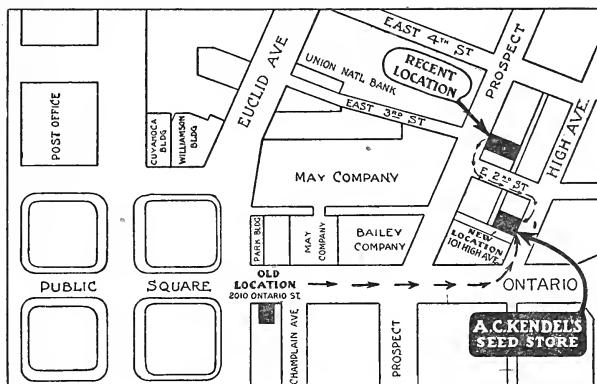
BAGS ARE FURNISHED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES: Quarter bushel, 10 cents; half bushel, 20 cents; one bushel, 30 cents; two bushel, 60 cents each. In remitting for orders, please add a sum to cover the cost of the necessary bags.

WARRANTS

WARRANTS.—We buy our stocks from reliable dealers, some of them for more than fifty years. We make germination tests of each lot of Vegetable Seeds that we offer, thus reducing to a minimum the chances for failure. Our Flower seeds are always of the new crop and thus of the highest vitality. But we wish it distinctly understood that because circumstances may arise over which we have absolutely no control, we find it necessary as is customary in the Seed Trade to give no Warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Plants or Bulbs we send out, and we will not be responsible in any way, for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

A. C. KENDEL'S SEED STORE.

REMEMBER TO ADD POSTAGE



Our New Location

Keeping the future in mind, the first year in our new location proves the wisdom of the change. Rent and taxes being so much lower here has permitted reductions in prices that will not fail to be appreciated in these strenuous days. The above map will help to locate us. We are two streets south of the Public Square, between Prospect and Huron, and the first door from Ontario Street.

NEW SEEDS OF MERIT

HUBAM CLOVER

We draw your special attention to Hubam Clover because it is the most notable new introduction to agriculture that has been made in many years. It is really an annual form of Sweet Clover, so common at the roadsides and neglected land in this region where it has been introduced primarily as a honey plant. Hubam does in one year what the common Sweet Clover takes two years to do, that is, it sprouts, grows up to full size, five or six feet, flowers, produces seed and dies all in one season. It is an ideal honey plant enabling one to secure a crop of high grade honey, the flow beginning within three months from seeding and continuing longer than any other plant. It may be profitably sown for honey as late as the end of June, but March sowing will prove most profitable. Sown the first of July, it will make four feet of growth to plow under and can be sown in the wheat or oats in March and will make as much growth before frost as Red Clover will the second season. This means the saving of a year in crop rotation. Sow three to five pounds per acre.

Our supply has been secured from Iowa, where it was first discovered. It has been scarified to insure prompt germination and will be inoculated with the proper bacteria to insure strong growth.

Price subject to change, but at present \$2.00 per pound. Write for prices on 5 pound lots or over.

NEW FLOWER SEEDS

Zinnias. The huge flowers, brilliant colors and general satisfaction given by the new race of California Giant Flowering Zinnias has impelled us to secure some of the separate colors, which we offer at 10c per packet in the following shades: Crimson, Apricot Buff, Deep Flesh, Golden Yellow, Blush Pink, Salmon and Orange. Per packet, 10c. All colors mixed $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Zinnia. Dahlia Flowered. The latest development in Zinnias. The flowers are formed like decorative Dahlias, immense in size and in a complete range of colors. Per packet, 20c.

Sweet Peas. We have added the following choice new varieties of Giant Flowering Spencers: Barbara, Salmon; Apple Blossom, pink and white; Florence Nightingale, bluish lavender; Hercules, giant pure pink; Illuminator, salmon cerise; Nubian, chocolate; Rosabelle, giant rose; Stirling Stent, deep salmon; President, brilliant orange; Fiery Cross, rich orange scarlet. Any at 10c per packet; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

ORNAMENTALS

ALTHEAS

Rose of Sharon is a hardy shrub, with large double flowers growing along the stems for some weeks during August and later. Clear pink, pure white or white with pink center, $\frac{2}{3}$ ft. each, **35c.**

FLOWERING ALMOND

This has small double pink or white flowers in great profusion in early spring; $\frac{2}{3}$ ft. either color, each **\$1.00.**

DEUTZIAS

Shrubs bearing dainty, bell-shaped flowers along the stems in June. There are several sorts, pink or white, varying in height at each **50c.**

SNOWBERRY

Grows nicely in the shade, the rather inconspicuous flowers being followed by large white berries that remain on pretty well into winter, $\frac{2}{3}$ ft each **50c.**

INDIAN CurrANT

Grows like the Snowberry but has clusters of red berries $\frac{2}{3}$ ft. each **40c.**

FORSYTHIA

About the first yellow shrub to bloom in the spring 2 to 3 ft., each **35c.**

HYDRANGEAS

Japanese or Paniculata is a popular shrub used singly or in rows and even for hedges between lots. Immense heads of white blooms that turn brown in the fall and remain thus for months in the house as a winter bouquet. 18 to 24 inch each, **60c.**

Arborescens, or Snowball Hydrangea (called also Hills of Snow) grows best in partial shade where it makes a wonderful display all through July to September. 18 to 24 inch, each **60c.**

LILACS

Ever popular and almost indispensable, purple or white 2 to 3 ft.; each **40c.**

MOCK ORANGE

Produce masses of large white flowers of delicious fragrance. Some of the newer varieties are truly wonderful. 2 to 3 ft.; each, **40c.**

SNOWBALL

An old timer and common but beautiful and popular as ever. 2 to 3 ft.; each **40c.**

SPIREAS

Van Houtte, the Bridal Wreath with clusters of small white flowers in great profusion; Prunifolia has small double white flowers singly on the stems also in great profusion; Anthony Waterer has dark pink flowers; Thunbergi has rather insignificant flowers as a rule, but makes up with handsome, feathery foliage well suited to plant in front of the Bridal Wreath, to cover the latter's straggly appearance. The two together make a very effective appearance all summer. Van Houtte 2 to 3 ft., Thunbergii 18 to 24 inch; either **40c.**

STRAWBERRY SHRUB

Or Spice Bush. An old fashioned shrub with brownish flowers of delicious fragrance, but almost forgotten. Our grandmothers know it well enough. 2 to 3 ft.; each 50c.

WISTERIA VINES |

Purple Wisterias have a place no other vine can fill. 3 year roots each 50c.

AMPELOPSIS

Boston or Japan Ivy is the only good vine that will attach itself to brick walls or chimneys and cling close enough to prevent the sparrows finding a foothold for nesting. 2 year roots each 25c. Potted plants in May 50c.

POLYGONUM AUBERTI

This new vine is truly remarkable. It is almost unbelievable that a vine could grow so fast and so far even in the first season, and the second and later seasons only increases one's wonder. The leaves are rather small but in June and again in August the vine produces masses of fronds of tiny white flowers in such profusion as to almost hide the leaves, after the root is well established. It must be planted in a sunny exposure but the vine itself will flower in partial shade. Few vines give as much satisfaction as this one does and we can not recommend it too highly. Well established plants out of pots, each 75c.

ROSES

The importation of Roses has been stopped by the authorities at Washington, so that the supply this season will be very limited and the number of available kinds much reduced. Up to the present we have secured the following kinds which we offer at 75c each.

Hybrid Teas

Gruss an Teplitz.	Velvet crimson.	Los Angeles.	Flaming pink.
Killarney Pink.		Columbia.	True pink.
Killarney White.		Duchesse of Wellington.	Saffron yellow.
Radiance.	Carmine pink.	Aaron Ward.	Golden orange.
Lady Hillingdon.	Apricot yellow.	Ophelia.	White, shaded salmon.
Gen. McArthur.	Crimson scarlet.	Soliel d' Or.	Gold and orange yellow.
Mad. Caroline Testout.	Salmon pink.	K. Aug. Victoria.	Pure white.

Hybrid Perpetuals

Frau Karl Druschki.	Pure white.	Magna Charta.	Bright Rose.
Mrs. John Laing.	Light pink.	Gen. Jacqueminot.	Crimson scarlet.
Capt. Hayward.	Carmine crimson.	Clio.	Pale pink.
J. B. Clark.	Deep scarlet.	Geo. Arends.	Deep pink.
Paul Neyron.	Bright pink.	Heinrich Munch.	Soft pink; large flower

ROSES—continued

CLIMBERS. Each **75c.**

Excelsa. The red Dorothy Perkins.

American Pillar. Single carmine rose.

Flower of Fairfield. Crimson.

Dorothy Perkins. The Pink Rambler.

Hiawatha. Single ruby crimson; white eye.

Goldfinch. Golden yellow flowers.

Each **\$1.25.**

Paul's Scarlet. Large, semi-double brilliant scarlet. Wonderful new rose.

HEDGES

Living Hedges cost less than fencing and are much more beautiful and lasting. A number of shrubs, such as Spireas, Evergreens, Hydrangeas and Locust, are used, but the two listed are the most popular.

BARBERRY THUNBERGII

This is the defensive shrub, that will turn man and beast on account of its thorns.

Height	Each	10	100
15 to 18 inch.....			Prices on request.
18 to 24 inch.....			Prices on request.

California Privet

The kind that grows erect and has smooth stems without thorns.

Height	each	10	100
12 to 18 inch.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.25	2.00	15.00

FRUIT TREES

We carry six or eight of the leading standard varieties of Apples, the list varying week by week but such kinds as Jonathans, Winesaps, Astrachans, Baldwins, Greenings, Duchess, Delicious, etc., may be found and if certain varieties are wanted, we can order them. 5 to 6 feet trees, well rooted and straight, well branched stems each **\$1.00.**

We get Pears in such leading varieties as Bartlett, Worden Seckle, Duchesse, Flemish Beauty, Anjou, etc., 5 to 6 feet well rooted trees at **\$1.20.**

Plums include the red, yellow and purple varieties, for table or canning; 5 to 6 feet trees at each **\$1.35.**

Sweet Cherries, black, red or white, 5 to 7 feet trees at each **\$1.40.**

Sour Cherries, Early Richmond, Dyehouse, etc., 4 to 5 feet trees; each **\$1.25.**

Peaches include the leading early, medium or late varieties, mostly free stone but once in a while a cling, nice clean trees 4 to 6 feet high at each **60c.**

We are obliged to add to above prices a slight charge for baling the amount depending on the size of the bundle, minimum **15c.**

LAWN GRASS SEED

THERE is perhaps nothing which so adds to the beauty and attractiveness of the place we call home, as a smooth, fine, well-kept lawn. It is like the setting of a fine gem. It ought not to be a difficult matter to convince our customers of this, when so many fine lawns greet us on every hand.

We wish it were as easy to convince them that we have made it our business to create the want and supply the demand for a strictly high grade article in Lawn Grass Seed, which we have done for many years.

THERE IS MUCH DECEPTION PRACTICED in mixing and selling seeds for lawns, but we can truthfully say that we spare no pains or expense to secure the best and cleanest

Quality. grasses adapted to our soil and climate, that it is possible to procure and we may add, that we attribute the success of our "SUNNILAWN" and our "SHADILAWN" LAWN GRASS SEED largely to the purity of the seeds we use, as well as the proper proportions in which we mix the different kinds together.

As with almost every article of merit, substitutions are offered for our Lawn Seed. We therefore caution our customers to buy their seeds at headquarters, and save themselves from

Caution. disappointment caused by having grading contractors and gardeners sow seed of an inferior grade at a less price than the best, after a greater or less outlay of money and labor. Insist on getting "SUNNILAWN" and "SHADILAWN" and you will get the best.



In order to obtain **A REALLY FINE LAWN**, there are several requisites—a good depth of rich soil, properly drained; a very heavy dressing of thoroughly decayed stable manure, **Requisites.** Sheep Manure or **PURE BONE DUST**; nicety of grading in levels and slopes; a firm and smooth surface upon which to sow the seed, and a **SUFFICIENT QUANTITY OF THE VERY BEST LAWN GRASS SUITED TO THE SITUATION**. The latter item is of prime importance.

A rich soil of good depth and liberally fertilized will maintain a fine green sward many years, provided a small quantity of seed is sown and raked in when the grass begins to grow, in the spring. Fresh manure should never be used in making a lawn; when decaying

Manure it is liable to allow an uneven settling of the soil, and in addition is so full of **vs.** weed seed, that the lawn is practically ruined. We have found **PURE RAW BONE DUST**, of which we have the best grade to be had, the best and safest fertilizer for general purposes. It is clean, easily applied, effective and odorless. It is cheaper than manure, as twenty-five pounds of Bone Dust is equal in fertilizing value to a wagon load of manure, and in addition does not require an extra man to spread it on.

Use at the rate of 1,000 lbs. to the acre or about one pound for every five by ten feet of surface.

Make a smooth surface with harrow and rake, and use a roller to make it firm and even **BEFORE SOWING THE SEED**. After sowing, cover the seed well, by raking it in, and

How. again use the roller to finish the work. Use five bushels, or even more of the Forest City Lawn Seed per acre, or about one pound for every fifteen by twenty feet of surface. In this latitude there is no season more favorable for sowing than the last of August or

the first of September. Sown at this time the grass will be strong enough to winter over safely; and the weeds which will inevitably appear, will not have time to mature and scatter their seed, being mostly annual plants. It is usually then necessary to scatter

When. a little seed on the lawn in the spring to fill in the bare spots, where the grass has been winter-killed. If the seeding must be done in the spring it should be done as early as possible, so that the young grass may be strong enough to withstand the heat of midsummer. It may be sown soon after the 1st of April, or as soon as the ground is dry enough to rake without lumping, and if sown before the middle of May it will produce a beautiful lawn by July. Mowing should begin when the grass is an inch or two high. In consequence of the frequent cutting required, the grasses have no time to mature seed for reseeding the ground; therefore, in order to keep the lawn well stocked with

Re-Seeding. the proper varieties of grass, and not allow noxious weeds and wild grass to gain the ascendancy, there should be a sowing of seed made every spring, and once or twice during the season, together with a liberal dressing of bone dust and a good raking given to loosen the surface and incorporate the fresh sown seed with the soil.

If the above directions are carefully followed and the weather is right, a fine lawn may be expected.

If the weeds become too numerous to pull or cut out, sow a quantity of white clover rather thickly, and the weeds will disappear soon after the clover gets well established.



LAWN GRASS SEED

The lawns of Cleveland are famous the world over. We sell and have sold, for many years, a large part of the seed that makes these famous lawns. With the advent of a mixture that grows well in the shade, we have found it expedient to name both in an unmistakable way so we have coined "Sunnilawn" and "Shadilawn" by which names our mixtures formerly called "Forest City" and "Shady Nook" respectively will hereafter be sold. The formulas remain unchanged and the same high grades will be maintained.

"Sunnilawn" Lawn Grass Seed.....	{ Per Pkg. (8 oz.) 30c 3 lbs. \$1.75	1 lb. 60c Bushel (18 lbs.) \$9.00
Pure Bone Meal.....	{ Per lb. 10c 25 lbs. \$1.50	10 lbs. 75c 125 lbs. \$5.00



LAWN GRASS SEED

The soil may be too poor to retain a green lawn throughout the summer, but impossible as it seems, it can not be too shady for "Shadilawn." The thicker and stronger growing the trees are, however, the more necessary it is to liberally fertilize the soil each year as the grass can only receive a part of the benefit of the fertilizer, the balance going to the trees. Maples and Elms with their numerous fine roots absorb moisture more than tap rooted trees such as Horsechestnuts, Oaks and Hickories and watering must be oftener done in the former case. An annual application of Bone Meal and Sheep Manure mixed, a pound of each to 5 x 10 feet and a pound of "Shadilawn" to each 10 x 20 feet will make a nice thick sod no matter how shady it is nor whether it is under trees or back of a building.

"SHADILAWN" Lawn Grass Seed.....	Per lb. 60c 5 lbs. \$2.50	3 lbs. \$1.75 25 lbs. \$11.25
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VEGETABLE SEEDS

In ordering seeds to be sent by mail, please do not forget to read
"SEEDS BY MAIL" on the inside cover page.

ARTICHOKE—(*Artichoke*)

The seed we offer is that of the true artichoke which is an extensively used vegetable in Europe. In it the edible portion is the thickened scales at the base of the buds. The plant is very different from what is known in America as Jerusalem Artichoke, the bulbs of which are used extensively as hog feed. They make a palatable vegetable, being prepared like salsify, and can also be used for pickles. The tops may be cut, cured and used as dry fodder.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
French Globe. The standard and best variety for sowing	\$.05	\$.60	\$1.75	.....
Jerusalem. (Tubers)			Qt. Peck	Bu.

\$.25 \$1.00 \$3.50

ASPARAGUS—(*Spargel*)

A bed of Asparagus when properly made, lasts many years. It should find a place in every garden, and to those who grow vegetables on a large scale, the Asparagus crop is a reliable one. Asparagus roots may be purchased in the spring or may be grown from seed sown in April, or May in good soil, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart. The permanent beds should be made VERY RICH WITH WELL-ROTTED MANURE, and thoroughly worked over to a depth of nearly two feet. The asparagus roots (either one or two years old) are transplanted into this bed, setting them in rows three feet apart, leaving about twelve inches between the plants in the row and six or seven inches below the surface for green Asparagus and two or three inches deeper for the white sprouts. Cover the crowns two or three inches with soil and fill the trenches gradually for some weeks.

One ounce will produce about 200 plants.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Barr's Mammoth. Very large tender stalks, light green	\$.05	\$.10	\$.25	\$.75
Conover's Colossal. One of the largest and most extensively used green sorts, best quality.....		.05	.10	.25
Palmetto. Early maturing and prolific, very desirable .....	.05	.10	.25	.75

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Conover's Colossal. This sort we believe the best all around sort for the home garden.

	Per 100	Per 1000
One year	\$.70	\$6.00
Two year .....	.80	7.00

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush—(*Bush Bohnen*)

Beans are tender and should not be planted until danger of frost is over in May, then they can be planted in succession until August. Limas are especially tender and usually are the last to be planted. Beans are usually planted in rows to a depth of about two inches and the rows from two to three feet apart, according to the variety and the character of the soil, which, to be best adapted to their germination, growth and yield, should be light, dry, warm and RICH, especially with potash. Inoculation with bacteria is becoming more common as its beneficial results are being recognized.

Dwarf beans are as a rule harder and earlier than the climbing sorts and their importance to the average gardener should not be overlooked.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill.	Pkt.	Pt.	Pk.
Bountiful. (Long Yellow Seeded Six Weeks). An excellent long, flat podded sort, early and very productive.....	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$2.75
BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD. The earliest in our list and enormously productive, one of the very best for general use. Round pods, long, full and straight.....	.15	.35	3.50
Canadian Wonder. Large, flat, green pods with red seeds. Excellent for a late shell bean and a great favorite with some of our trade.....	.15	.40	5.25
Dwarf Caseknife. A very early, prolific sort with flat pods and white seed.....			
REFUGEE. A remarkably prolific, round podded sort much in demand for late planting, being well adapted for pickling .....	.15	.35	3.00

BEANS—Lima

Limas require a longer season for maturing than other garden sorts, yet they must only be planted when danger of frost is over and the soil is warm and dry. The dwarf varieties cannot be recommended too highly for they can be grown more closely together and can be gathered more easily. They are fully equal to the pole kinds in quality and usually are earlier to mature.

Burpee's Bush Lima. An excellent bush form of the Large White Lima. Productive and of good size. Plant for succession	\$.15	\$0.40	\$4.50
FORDHOOK BUSH. The large thick beans are of the best quality. Pods with three to five beans each appear in clusters well above the ground. Popular for the home and market.....	.15	.45	5.00

BEANS—Dwarf Wax

	Pkt.	Pt.	Pk.
Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax. A productive, early sort with flat pods. Less liable to rust than other varieties; black seed	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$3.00
Davis Kidney Wax. Long, handsome flat pods of a light yellow, and pure white seeds. At its best when used young and planted for a late crop. Also a good shell bean.....	.15	.40	3.50
Surecrop Stringless Black Wax. A new, early, thick-flat, yellow podded, stringless variety especially fine for the home garden.....	.15	.35	4.00
Improved Golden Wax. One of the best oval wax sorts, being early, prolific, with bright yellow pods of good length .....	.15	.35	3.00
WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. The most popular variety in this locality. Pods long, flat, and a beautiful light yellow. Early and a very fine cropper .....	.15	.35	3.50

BEANS—Field or Shell

These Beans subject to change in price

	Pkt.	Qt.	Pk.
Large White Cranberry or Marrow Bean. Used as an early shell bean	\$.10	\$.50	\$3.50
LONG WHITE KIDNEY. An excellent early sort; rich flavor.....	.10	.50	3.50
White Pea or Navy. The most popular baking bean .....	.10	.50	3.50

BEANS—English—(Pferd Bohnen)

Broad Windsor. An English sort, used shelled .....	...	...	...	...
One quart will plant 100 hills.				

BEANS—Pole or Running—(Stangen Bohnen)

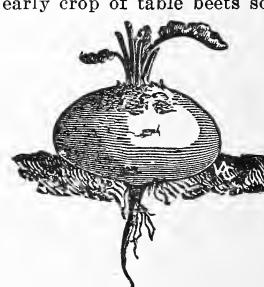
Pole or "corn" beans are sensitive to cold damp weather and should be planted only when danger of frost is over. Plant five or six seeds to each hill so as to thin out rather than replant. Hills are best put four to five feet apart.

	Pkt.	Pt.	
CARPINTERIA POLE LIMA. A most desirable sort for home use. Pods are filled with large, thick beans of the finest quality which remain green even when dry.....	.15	\$.40	....
Large White Lima. The well known sort of largest size. The pods are borne in clusters with four to five beans each.....	.15	.40	....
Kentucky Wonder, (Old Homestead). One of the very best green-podded beans. Pods are extra long and borne in profusion. Makes a good shell sort. Very popular.....	.15	.40	....
Kentucky Wonder Wax. This yellow podded sort is of similar habit to the above. Early and very desirable.....	.15	.40	....
Lazy Wife. The broad, thick pods of good length and quality make this a favorite sort with many seeking a late green pole bean.....	.15	.50	....
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. A popular shell bean with speckled pods and seed.....	.15	.40	....
White Dutch Caseknife. An excellent sort with long, broad, flat pods and pure white seed. Good for "snaps" and for shelling .....	.15	.40	....
Scarlet Runner. Both ornamental and useful. Flowers bright scarlet, pods green. Used as a string or shell bean.....	.15	.50	....

BEET—(Rothe Ruebe—Runkel Ruebe)

A rather light soil, well enriched, is best suited for the cultivation of the various beets. The mangels and sugar beets in particular require very liberal manuring. For an early crop of table beets sow the seed as early as the ground is in a condition to be worked; light frosts will not injure the young plants. For a main crop, sow the first of May; and for winter beets during the first two weeks of June. Sow in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and about one inch deep, pressing the earth firmly upon the seed—a very important matter. Use about six pounds of seed per acre. Thin out when the plants are large enough. The varieties for table use should be left four or five inches apart, while the mangels and sugar beets should stand thirteen inches apart in the row. Hoeing and hand weeding should be attended to early, as weeds must not be allowed to interfere with the young plants.

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.



Blood Turnip Beet

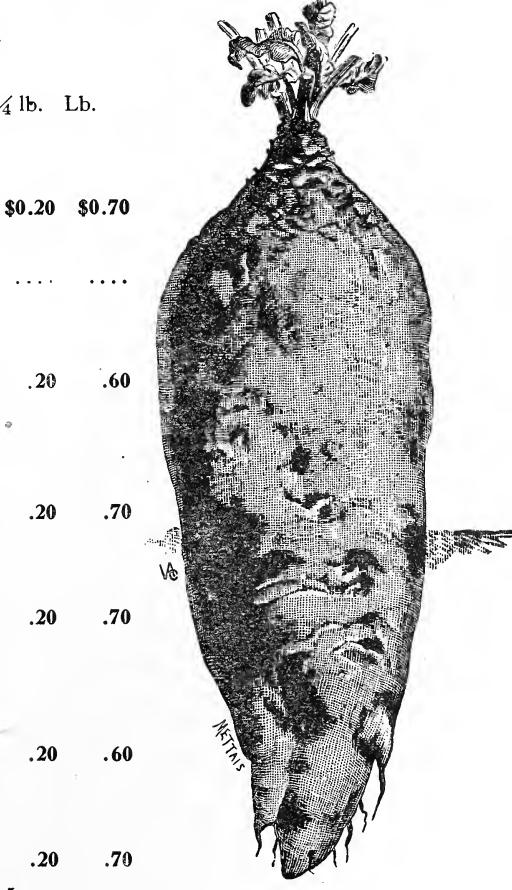


Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN. Extra early, round dark red; the best early sort. Fine for forcing.	\$.05	\$.15	\$.50	\$ 1.50
Detroit Dark Red Turnip. Very smooth and globe-shaped with small top; skin dark red. Flesh bright red, shaded to light; very sweet and tender; best late sort.	.05	.15	.50	1.50
Early Eclipse. Very early, dark blood color, small top and free from fibrous roots. Good for bunching.	.05	.15	.30	1.00
EARLY BLOOD TURNIP, (EDMAND'S.) A select strain, of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin and a very dark flesh of best quality. Roots nearly round or slightly flattened. The best beet for general crop.	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Long Smooth Blood. A prolific variety, very dark in color, stands drought better than the turnip varieties. Excellent to store for winter.	.05	.15	.30	1.00
SWISS CHARD. Grown exclusively for the numerous, fleshy, tender leaves and leafstalks which are superior to those of other beets for use as greens. Later in the season the broad white mid-ribs may be cooked like asparagus, or pickled. The sort we offer has large, broad undulated leaves of an attractive yellowish green. It is a prolific and palatable vegetable that is becoming very popular.	.05	.15	.50	1.50

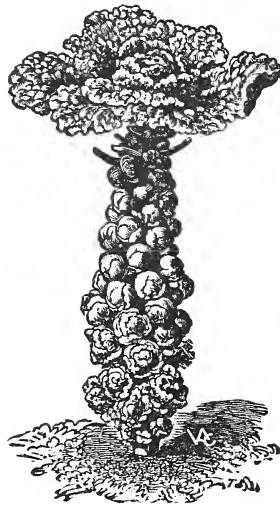
**VARIETIES GROWN FOR
FEEDING STOCK**

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Lane's Imperial Sugar. A very sweet, white beet of largest size, growing considerably above the ground. Excellent quality for feeding.	\$.05	\$.10	\$.20	\$.70
Vilmorin's Improved White Sugar. The sweetest of all white beets; will yield enormously.	.....	.....	.....	.....
WHITE SILESIAN SUGAR. The variety so much grown in Europe for sugar making; very sweet and keeps well. Much relished by stock and poultry for winter feeding.	.05	.10	.20	.60
GIANT HALF SUGAR ROSE. A large variety adapted especially to heavy soil because it grows three-fourths out of the ground and can be easily pulled; rapidly gaining in favor.	.05	.10	.20	.70
NORBITON GIANT MANGEL WURZEL. A long red variety, of great size and good keeping quality. Very popular sort yielding an immense crop.	.05	.10	.20	.70
Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel. Does better on shallow or clay soils than the long varieties, and it is more easily pulled; is also of richer quality, and an excellent keeper.	.05	.10	.20	.60
Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel. A rather longer root than Yellow Globe, producing large crops in good soil; quality excellent; very sweet.	.05	.10	.20	.70



BRUSSELS SPROUTS—(*Sprossen Kohl*)

A variety of the cabbage family, which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads are a great delicacy in fall and early winter, boiled in the same way as cauliflower. The seed should be sown about the middle of May, and cultivated like cabbage.



Dwarf Improved French Brussels Sprouts.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb.
Dwarf Improved French. The best for general use; good size and fine quality \$10 \$40

CABBAGE—(*Kopf Kohl*)

The cabbage crop is one of the first importance to vegetable growers, and, to be successfully grown, needs great care and sound judgment, both as to the selection of proper seed and cultivation throughout. The early, medium and later sorts all thrive upon similar soils, yet need varying treatment. It is safe to select either a piece of strong swardland, or if more convenient, land that has not borne crops of cabbage or turnips for two or three years previously. Sward-land should be plowed in the fall and again cross-plowed in early spring after a heavy dressing of strong manure; high cultivation is absolutely necessary.

In this vicinity the larger portion of the early varieties are grown from seed sown in hot-beds in February and March, only moderate bottom-heat being required. Transplant into other frames without much if any bottom heat, as soon as the plants show the fourth leaf, setting them low in the earth to make them stocky. In April, or as soon as the ground can easily be worked, set out in rows three feet apart and about eighteen inches between the plants. The smaller varieties may be grown a little closer. The ground should be thoroughly stirred with a cultivator, and hoed every week till the plants cover the ground.

For a fall crop sow in the open ground in May, and transplant in June and early July.

Cold-frame plants are often used for early planting; such plants are obtained by sowing the seed about the middle of September, and later transplanting into cold-frames, where they are wintered over. These plants are desirable on account of their hardiness, and are less liable to become stunted when set in the open ground.

The worms which destroy the leaves and the heads later may be controlled by the use of Slug Shot, Hellebore, Pyrethrum, or Paris Green. Poisons like the latter should be used with care and understandingly. If the "Club Root" disease gets a foothold none of the cabbage family should be grown on the land for a period of 5 to 7 years, this long usually being required to entirely eradicate the disease.

Sow one ounce for 3000 plants.



All Seasons Cabbage.



Early Wakefield Cabbage

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb.

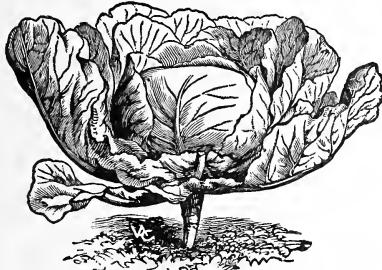
Copenhagen Market. This is the best, early round sort yet offered. The heads are very solid and of excellent quality. The plants have short stems and are compact, making this a most desirable kind for planting in small gardens..... \$10 \$40 \$1.25 \$4.00

TRUE EARLY WAKEFIELD. A standard, very early variety; of medium size, with a rounded peak. Being very hardy, it is well fitted to winter in cold frames. By far the best very early sort..... .10 .35 1.00 3.75

Early Winningstadt. A medium early pointed sort, solid, and of good size, desirable for light soils..... .10 .30 1.00 3.00

ALL SEASONS. Early, large, very solid and round; as its name implies, it can be planted to come in for all seasons, early, medium or late. It can be depended upon for a second early crop of fine salable cabbage .10 .35 1.00 3.50

CABBAGE—Continued



All Head Early Cabbage



Early Dwarf Savoy Cabbage

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
All Head Early. An excellent second early sort of the largest size. The solid, flat heads are of the best quality. By late planting it may be used for fall and early winter.....	.10	.30	.90	\$3.00
Holland or Danish Ball Head. Our short-stemmed type has come into great favor because of its medium-sized, exceedingly hard heavy heads. They are round and of fine quality being one of the best keeping sorts for winter. Our strain can be depended upon to prove satisfactory in every respect.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Large Late Drumhead. A very large, solid-heading sort for winter use .....	.10	.40	1.00	3.75
LATE PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH. A standard variety; the most reliable and valuable for a main crop; a good keeper, and in every way desirable. Makes a very large, flat head and is the principal sort used for kraut.....	.10	.40	1.00	3.75
Green Curled Savoy. A very early heading, finely-curled variety of extra fine table quality for fall or winter. Savoys are excelled in delicacy of flavor only by cauliflower.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY. Rather larger and finely curled; the very best for family use. Keeps well all winter until late in the spring ..	.10	.40	1.00	3.75
Mammoth Rock Red. This is the largest and surest heading Red Cabbage ever introduced. The head is large, round and solid.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00



Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.



Perfection Drumhead Savoy Cabbage.

CARROT—(Mohruebe—Gelbe Ruebe)

The carrot is an extensively used, wholesome and nutritious garden vegetable that should be sown in every garden. Many of the earlier sorts are sold on the market when only half-grown for soups and stews. A rather light, sandy loam, deeply tilled, is best, and upon such soil, if it has been liberally fertilized the previous year, a good crop may be grown without much, if any, additional manure. Strong, fresh manure should never be used. Make the surface smooth, and sow in drills about fourteen inches apart, and about half an inch deep, thinning the plants when large enough, so as to stand about three or four inches apart. April or May is the proper time to sow, varying the time according as an early or late crop is wanted. Good crops have been grown from sowings as late as the 10th of June. Early weeding is very important. Sowing a little radish seed with carrot, just enough to show the row often saves a crop.

One ounce will sow 150 ft. of drill.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

Early Scarlet Horn. A medium sized root, half-long, stump-rooted, of fine color, and much used for cooking. Grown for early use, and to sell in bunches; bears close planting \$0.05 \$0.15 \$0.50 \$1.25

CHANTENAY OR HALF-LONG SCARLET STUMP-ROOTED. This is one of the best and most popular varieties for the garden. Perfect in shape, sweet, dark red color; very productive \$0.05 \$0.15 .40 1.25

Danver's Half-Long. A good variety for general crop; is of a rich orange color, and a good keeper. Very productive and is easily harvested \$0.05 \$0.15 \$0.35 \$1.00

OX-HEART OR LARGE SCARLET STUMP-ROOTED. An early thick stump-rooted sort, intermediate in length between the Early Scarlet Horn and Danver's. Especially desirable in hard, stiff soils. When young the fine-grained, sweet roots are excellent for table use, and when matured make good stock food..... .05 .15 .40 1.25



Half Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted Carrot.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.



Large White Belgian Carrot.

VARIETIES GROWN FOR FEEDING STOCK

Carrots cannot be surpassed as a winter feed for horses and milch cows, and should be more widely sown for that purpose. Fed with grain and dry forage the stock will eat them with a relish and thus aid materially in keeping them in fine condition. Culture is the same as for table carrots, except that the larger sorts may be sown a little farther apart for ease of cultivation.

Long Orange. A large, medium long variety, much used for main crop; yields largely..... \$0.05 \$0.10 \$0.30 \$1.00

Long Scarlet Altringham. This is a large, long, dark red variety; a heavy cropper; much esteemed for feeding on account of the high color it imparts to butter..... .05 .10 .30 1.00

Large Orange Belgian. Is very large and good quality; grown for stock..... .05 .10 .30 1.00

Large White Belgian. This variety, exclusively grown for stock, is the largest of all carrots, growing half out of the ground; it is an immense cropper, easily pulled and a good keeper

CAULIFLOWER—(*Blumen Kohl*)

(One Ounce Will Produce About 3000 Plants)

The growing of cauliflower is receiving more attention than formerly; particularly so the earlier varieties. The crops of Snowball and Dwarf Erfurt begin to come forward in June, and these, with the later sorts, are in the market, almost without intermission, until November. Cauliflowers require very

high cultivation and plenty of moisture, even more so than cabbage. Whether grown in the kitchen garden or upon a large scale, the crop is a paying one, and there is not a more delicious vegetable grown. The demand is evidently increasing.

Cold-frame plants are probably the best and hardest for early crops; the frames, however, need rather more protection during cold nights than is required for cabbage plants. Seed sown in hot-beds in February will produce plants that are not much, if any, inferior to cold-frame plants. They should be transplanted once before setting in the open ground, and also should be gradually hardened by exposure; in this way they will be in condition to set out as early in April as the ground will permit. Set the early sorts about two feet by fifteen inches apart, and cultivate the same as cabbage. When irrigation is practicable, great advantage is obtained during a drought. For late cauliflower, sow seed in open ground, from the middle of May to the middle of June, and transplant the same as cabbage. When plants first appear they are liable to the attacks of a small black fly; guard against this fly by frequent dustings with plaster, which apply in the morning while the dew is on. When the heads are forming, tie the leaves together at the top, thus avoiding discoloration by exposure to the sun.

The crop of cauliflower depends entirely upon the state of the weather during the time of heading. If it is hot and dry, the heads will be inferior in size, solidity and color; if moist and

cool, the same plants would produce beautiful, white, solid heads. For this reason it is deemed advisable to use three or four varieties every season, which may be sown and transplanted all at the same time; but as their season for heading differs, some of them are certain to come in when the weather is favorable. All the different varieties we offer are sure to head. If any plant should fail to head in time, if taken up before freezing and planted in a cellar, a head corresponding to the strength of the plant will be almost a certain result.

☞ In comparing our prices on Cauliflower please bear in mind that all the stocks we offer are absolutely the best selected strains to be had. In placing our orders in Europe we always insist on the purest, most reliable and satisfactory grades grown, and though the additional cost is considerable, it is but slight when compared with a good and poor crop of cauliflower.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Superior to all other early dwarf varieties; very white, compact heads; very reliable either for forcing or for late crop. The most popular variety in our market. Our stock of Erfurt Cauliflower is the best grown..... \$0.10 \$2.50 \$8.00

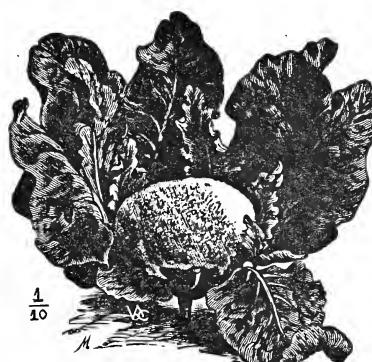
Henderson's Snowball. One of the earliest sorts; dwarf and compact; rather smaller than Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt but very reliable for heading..... .10 2.50 8.00

Early Paris. A tall-growing variety, used for late crop; has been very popular for many years..... .10 1.75 6.00

Lenormand's Short Stem. This is an extra large-headed variety, with a short stem; a great favorite for late heading; a most reliable sort..... \$0.10 \$2.25 \$8.00



Lenormand's Short Stem Cauliflower.



Earliest Dwarf Erfurt Cauliflower.

CELERY—(*Sellerie*)

Celery grown for early use is not in its most palatable condition until about October, the bulk of the crop being used during November and later. For this reason it is generally grown as a second crop, following early cabbage, onions, peas, etc.

If it is desired to start the seed early in hot-beds, great care must be taken to shade it from the sun immediately on sowing, as one hour's sunshine, through the glass upon the seed so slightly covered, will destroy its vitality, and cause great disappointment. The proper time to sow in the open ground is early in April, transplanting about the first of July. The seed being very small, should be covered very lightly, and the earth pressed firmly down upon it. Some gardeners trim off the top a little, while the plants are small, to make them more stocky.

Set in rows three or four feet apart, and about four to six inches between plants in the row. Keep down all weeds, and as fall approaches, draw earth up to the plants, keeping the stalks well together. This earthing-up is continued at intervals, until only the leaves appear above the soil. When well blanched, it is ready for use. For winter use it is usually placed in trenches, and covered with earth and litter, or stored in cool cellars.

For those requiring only a few plants we shall continue to have a good supply of stocky plants of the Golden Rose and Large Stalked Golden, both choice self-blanching sorts for early use, and Giant Pascal for winter, all grown for us from our own selected seed which we can offer at reasonable prices in June and July.

Started Plants Ready in June.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

Henderson's White

Plume. This is a very early variety, stalks and leaves growing naturally white, but the quality is much improved by bleaching; not a late keeper. **.05 \$.50 \$1.25 \$4.50**

Boston Market.

An excellent celery for home use in late winter; grows very dwarf, and hence easily trenched. Very mild flavor, extremely tender and crisp..... **.05 .40 1.75 4.00**

LARGE-STALKED GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.

An excellent variety for early use; large, solid stalk, with beautiful golden heart. Bleaches easily and early; an excellent shipper.....

.10 1.00 3.25 12.00

LARGE-STALKED GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. TESTED STOCK.

On account of the uncertainty of Golden-Blanching celery being always solid, we have tried to carry over a quantity that has been tested. This we offer as long as it will last as "tested stock" with the year of the crop on each package. This seed we absolutely know to be pure and solid, and our growers need fear no failure on account of hollow celery.....

.10 1.50 4.50 15.00

GIANT PASCAL.

This green leaved winter sort we can recommend as being of the very best quality for fall and winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellow color, is very solid, crisp and of an excellent flavor. The stalks are of good length, thick and solid. It is very brittle and is the very best late sort grown here.....

.05 .35 1.00 3.50

GIANT PASCAL TESTED STOCK.

Sometimes a certain percentage of this variety will be inferior. We have a little of the old seed that is of known purity. Date of crop on each package.....

.10 .40 1.25 4.00

Celery Seed for Flavoring.

Used in flavoring pickles, soup, etc.....

.05 .60CELERIAC, OR TURNIP ROOTED CELERY—(*Knollen Sellerie*)

A variety of celery with roots of turnip shape. It is grown in the same manner as ordinary celery, but may be set closer—about eighteen by six inches. But little earthing-up is required. Can be kept in winter the same as other celery. The roots may be boiled and sliced, and used with vinegar as a salad or cooked and served with butter and flour gravy.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

Large Erfurt.

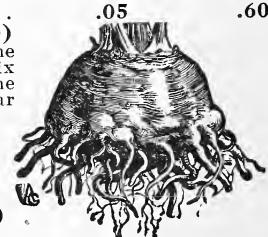
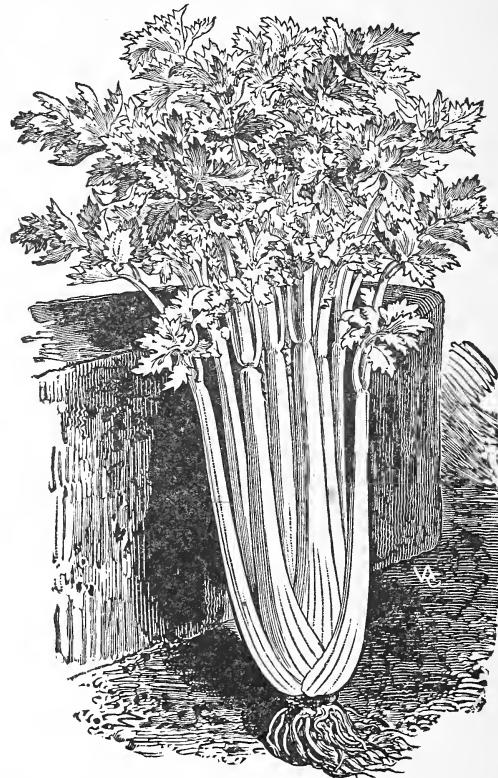
The largest root..... **.05**

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE.

Similar to

Large Erfurt, with fewer roots, very

popular

.05 .35 1.00 3.00

CHICORY—(*Chicorien*)

Grown for the roots, which, when dried and roasted, are ground for mixing with coffee, the mixture being preferred by many to pure coffee. Cultivation of this plant precisely the same as for carrots.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Large Rooted	\$0.10		\$0.30	\$0.90
Curled. This sort is used exclusively for salad like Endive.....			.10	.30



CORN—Sweet or Sugar—(*Zucker Mais*)

All are so familiar with corn it is unnecessary to describe its appearance or uses. Its cultivation is very simple, and with only ordinary care good crops are grown. Plant in any good soil, in rows two and one-half to four feet apart, according as a dwarf or tall-growing variety is planted. Nothing grown in a garden gives more satisfaction for family use than sweet corn, provided there is room for its proper culture. The usual mode of planting is in hills, leaving three or four stalks in a hill, but it has been found to be a much better way to plant in straight rows, two and one-half or four feet apart, and one stalk every foot. This will give each plant an equal chance, and every stalk will bear one or more ears. It is advisable to plant three or four varieties, so that one kind may follow the other in regular succession. If not acquainted with the different varieties the selection might be left to us.

Plant 1 Qt. to 100 Hills.

Pkt. Pt. Pk.

Cory. The earliest of all the sweet varieties.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$2.75
Early Minnesota. A very fine extra early dwarf, eight rowed variety; a general favorite for the first early.....	.10	.20	2.75
GOLDEN BANTAM. An early corn with delicious golden yellow kernels, very tender and of fine quality. The ears are eight-rowed and six to seven inches long, borne on small stalks making it a most desirable sort for a small garden where close planting is necessary .....	.10	.30	\$3.00
KENDEL'S EARLY GIANT. This variety has made a name for itself wherever corn is planted. It is the largest early sweet corn yet introduced, and is a money maker for market gardeners. It comes with the Minnesota and Cory and the ears are twice as large. It is white, has a large grain, very sweet and tender, and is very prolific. Ears twelve rowed and about eight to nine inches long .....	.10	.25	2.75
KENDEL'S EARLY WHITE WONDER. In this variety we have a little larger stalk than the Golden Bantam, longer ears, fully as sweet yet of a white color. Ears are eight rowed and appear frequently two on a stalk. Our White Wonder is early and for home use is unequalled. We cannot praise it too highly and recommend it to all.....	.10	.25	2.50
Early Mammoth. An excellent variety, comes in immediately after the second early; very large ears.....	.10	.25	2.50
Black Mexican. As indicated by its name this is a black seeded sort but of excellent quality. The ears are eight inches long and eight rowed. One of the very best second early sorts.....	.10	.30	3.00
Country Gentleman. A fine variety, small cob, kernels very deep, sweet and tender while in the milk, but gets hard and tough if allowed to remain on the stalks too long.....	.10	.30	3.00
Mammoth Sweet. The ears are sixteen to eighteen rowed and often twelve inches long, being the largest sweet corn grown. The ears are very sweet and tender. It will be found a valuable sort for home or market use. The long stalks make the finest of fodder .....	.10	.30	3.00
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. The standard sort for main crop. The ears are fourteen to twenty rowed and measure seven to eight inches in length. Our stock has been carefully grown and will be found to be very sweet, tender and productive.....	.10	.25	3.00

CORN—Indian or Field—(Indianer oder Feld)

In drills use 2 to 3 bushels per acre.

The culture of field corn is too well known to need any description.
Except where noted, any of the following sorts can be supplied at the rate of **\$5.00 per bu. (56 lbs.)**
Write for prices on larger quantities.

Early Huron Dent. This sort is considered the earliest yellow corn grown. Ears good size; fodder medium; cob very thin.

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT. Large, deep grained ears, kernels of a bright lemon-yellow with white cap. An early variety that has given good satisfaction in Northern Ohio, being a heavy yielder and sure cropper.

SIBLEY'S PRIDE OF THE NORTH. An extra early variety with twelve to fourteen rows. Bears close planting. An abundant yielder, and sure to ripen even in our shortest seasons.

Improved Leaming. A large standard sort and as late as may be planted to be assured of a crop. Cob red, very long and thin. Kernels long and of a deep orange color.

CLARK'S CUBAN GIANT ENSILAGE. This Ohio grown corn will be found vastly superior to the old-style Southern grown sorts where a heavy growth suitable for Ensilage is wanted. It will produce a maximum of fodder and mature in our shortest seasons. It is sweet and tender and a remarkable milk producer.

Market Price

Rice Pop Corn. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. or 20 lbs. of ears.....per lb. **20c**

ENSILAGE—In large quantities will make special price.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS—(Ackersalat)

Grown for use as salad. Sow very early in spring in rows a foot apart. In six or eight weeks it is ready for use. For early spring use, sow in September, and when cold weather sets in, cover with litter, and winter over like spinach.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

Large Round Leaved.

Large-seeded. A variety most generally sown.....\$.05 \$.15 \$.40 \$ 1.50

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS—(Kresse)

Used for salads and garnishing. Sow in April in rows a foot apart, the plants to be 4 to 6 inches apart 05 .10 .25 .75

WATER CRESS—(Brunnen Kresse)

A perennial aquatic plant. It is introduced by setting roots or sowing seed about mid-summer in beds prepared at the edge of slow-running water. It is used as a salad in early springtime.

True Water Cress..........\$.10 \$.60 \$ 2.00



Corn Salad

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.
.....\$.10 \$.60 \$ 2.00

CUCUMBER—(Gurke)

Use one ounce for 50 hills.

The largest yield of fruit will be found on soil well enriched with animal manure of some kind, pulverized sheep manure answering very well.

To obtain early cucumbers and at the same time avoid most of the annoyance of the striped bug, it is a good plan to plant the seed about the first of May in frames without much bottom heat. Small pots may be plunged into the soil, in frames and a few seeds planted in each, or small sods, turned over, may be placed close together in the frames, and a few seeds placed in each. In three or four weeks these may be transplanted into open ground, each piece of sod being set into hills three or four feet apart each way. If transplanted in the evening and one watering given, the plants will not droop. The seeds may be planted in the hills late in May, making the crop somewhat later. For pickles plant during the last two weeks in June.

Frequent dusting with tobacco dust, or Slug Shot will be found beneficial in keeping the plants free from invasions of the striped beetle.

Pick the fruit as soon as it is large enough, as the vines will cease bearing if it is allowed to ripen. When gathering the pickles be careful not to mar them else they will not keep very well.

DAVIS PERFECT. This variety is proving an excellent one for Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

outside culture as well as for under glass. It is of a dark glossy green, often 12 inches in length, very tender and is of fine quality. **\$0.05 \$0.15 \$0.50 \$1.50**

IMPROVED WHITE-SPINED. The best variety grown. The sort most generally used both for forcing and open air culture; of medium length, dark-green color, crisp, and of excellent flavor.

Our strain of White Spine has been grown for us by one of the best growers in the east for many years and is second to none... .05 .15 .50 1.25

EXTRA LONG GREEN. A well-known late variety, producing cucumbers about 12 inches long; good deep color, flavor excellent.. .05 .20 .60 1.75

Jersey Pickling. An excellent sort for pickling; very productive... .05 .15 .50 1.50

CUCUMBER—(Continued)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
BOSTON PICKLING. A very productive and popular variety for pickles. The fruits are bright green, short, thick, smooth and symmetrical. The best of its kind.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$1.50
Japan Climbing. Good under glass or in the open ground. A fine sort for home use.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
West India Gherkin. A small prickly fruit used for pickling.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Telegraph. Used for hot-houses and frames; free-bearing, long and handsome .....	.25			

DANDELION—(*Pardeblum*)

The dandelion is a hardy perennial which makes a very desirable early spring salad. Sow the seed early in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 15 to 18 inches apart. Weed frequently during the summer, and the next spring the leaves will be fit to use. The flavor is very much improved, if the leaves are blanched, the bitter taste being much reduced. This may be done by covering with boards or leaves and litter for a time to exclude the light. It is served like lettuce and is considered a very wholesome salad. Most popular when cooked as greens in the spring.

Improved Thick-Leaved. The best variety, and the kind generally used

\$1.10 \$1.00

EGG PLANT—(*Eierpflanze*)

One ounce will produce 1000 to 2000 plants.

Egg plants require a light warm soil, and being very delicate and tender, must not be set out too early. They require a high temperature at all times. Sow in hot-bed about last of April, with good, steady bottom heat, and delay in transplanting until such time in June as is necessary to avoid a temperature much below 70 degrees. Set two or three feet apart each way, according to the nature of the soil, more room being needed if the soil is very fertile. A delicious vegetable when properly cooked.

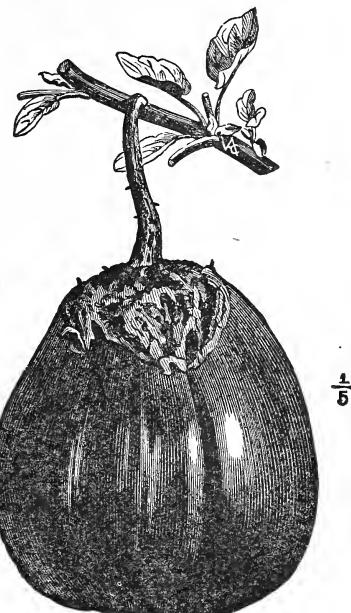
Pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE.

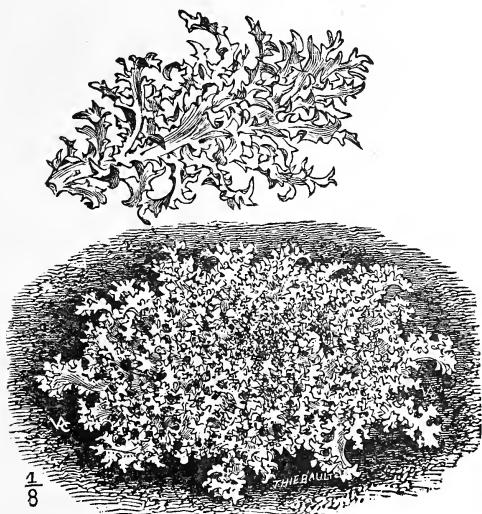
The best for general culture, and a leading market variety; fruit large, oval or heart-shaped.....

\$1.10 \$0.60 \$2.00

Started plants ready end of May.



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5



White Curled Endive.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
White Curled. Light green, almost white.....	.05	.20	.60	\$1.50
Green Curled. Nicely curled, dark green.....	.05	.20	.60	1.50
French Endive. (Witloof Chicory.) One of the most delicious salad plants. Sow the seed in June in drills 10 inches apart and allow to grow until November. Then take them up, trim the tops to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the crown and the roots a trifle. Heel-in in boxes or in a cold frame or under the greenhouse benches, covering a few inches with soil and manure. Sprouts will start, if kept in a warm place, and they will be nicely blanched ready for cutting in about four to six weeks.....	.05	.20	.60	1.50

Green Broad Leaf Batavian. Leaves broad and excellent kind

White Broad Leaf Batavian. The best of all, bleaching very easily.....

French Endive. (Witloof Chicory.) One of the most delicious salad plants. Sow the seed in June in drills 10 inches apart and allow to grow until November. Then take them up, trim the tops to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the crown and the roots a trifle. Heel-in in boxes or in a cold

frame or under the greenhouse benches, covering a few inches with soil and manure. Sprouts will start, if kept in a warm place, and they will be nicely blanched ready for cutting in about four to six weeks.....

Purple Egg Plant.

ENDIVE—(*Endivien*)

One ounce will sow 300 feet.

For early use, sow early in April or May, but as it is mostly used quite late in autumn, it will be in time if not sown before June or July. When large enough, transplant in rows fifteen inches apart, setting the plants eight or ten inches apart. When of full size, tie all the leaves into a loose bunch at the middle, a few heads at a time as needed. In a few weeks it will be ready for use.

Pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

White Curled. Light green, almost white.....

\$0.05 \$0.20 \$0.60 \$1.50

Green Curled. Nicely curled, dark green.....

.05 .20 .60 1.50

French Endive. (Witloof Chicory.) One of the most delicious salad plants. Sow the seed in June in drills 10 inches apart and allow to grow until November. Then take them up, trim the tops to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the crown and the roots a trifle. Heel-in in boxes or in a cold

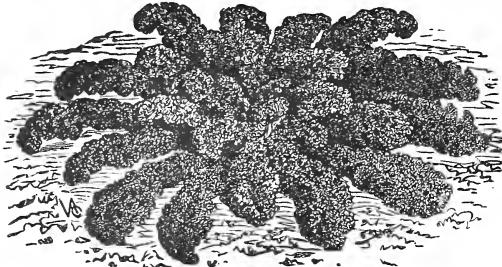
frame or under the greenhouse benches, covering a few inches with soil and manure. Sprouts will start, if kept in a warm place, and they will be nicely blanched ready for cutting in about four to six weeks.....

KALE or BORECOLE—(*Blaetter oder Krausskohl*)

One ounce will produce about 5,000 plants.

Sow early in May, in a prepared bed, and transplant in June, setting and cultivating in the same manner as cabbage. A strong soil, well manured, is required. The many varieties of Borecole are all most delicious—more delicate in flavor than cabbage, the quality being improved after a light frost.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb.



Extra Fine Dwarf Scotch Kale

Dwarf Curled Extra Fine Scotch. A hardy, green, nicely curled, dwarf-growing variety, and is the sort most generally sown. If the seed is sown in the spring, and the plants well thinned out, they may be cut at any time during the fall and winter. For spring cutting, as spinach, sow in drills in September.....

\$0.05 \$0.15 \$0.50 \$1.50

Dwarf Siberian. A choice variety for fall sowing..... .05 .15 .50 1.50

Tall Scotch. A tall-growing variety, large and very curly..... .05 .15 .50 1.50

KOHLRABI—(*Kohlrabi*)

Sow in May or June, in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out the plants to about four inches in a row. Ordinary soil, with a moderate amount of fertilizing is all that is required to grow Kohlrabi. This vegetable appears to be intermediate between turnip and cabbage, and has to a certain extent the flavor of both. The bulb that forms upon the stem, just above the ground, is fit to use when about half grown; when mature, it becomes hard and fibrous. It is boiled and served like turnips.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

Early White Vienna. The variety most in demand, greenish-white outside, with clear white flesh... \$0.05 \$0.30 \$0.90 \$3.00



White Vienna Kohl Rabi.



Leek

LEEK—(*Lauch*)

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

Leeks require very rich, mellow soil, and a liberal dressing of well composted manure. Sow the seed in April in rows a foot apart, and transplant when from 6 to 8 inches high, probably in May or even as late as July. Land that has borne an early crop of peas, cabbage, etc., can thus be made of use for a second crop, but additional manure should be applied before setting out the Leeks. They should be set quite deep, and in rows about fifteen inches apart with six inches between the plants.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

London Flag. A long-growing variety; easily blanched. \$0.05 \$0.30 \$1.00 \$3.00

Monstrous Carentan. An extra large variety; very hardy and tender..... .05 .30 1.00 3.00

Large Rouen. A short, very heavy sort; a favorite with market gardeners

LETTUCE—(*Lattich Salat*)

One ounce will produce about 3000 plants

Of all the salad plants, lettuce easily takes the lead, and no garden is worthy the name without its lettuce bed. It has few, if any, insect enemies, and flourishes throughout the spring and summer months. Drouth and hot weather are its principal drawbacks, as during such periods it inclines to run to seed.

Seed may be sown in February and March, not much bottom heat being required. The plants may be set out as early as the ground can be worked, as light frosts will not injure them. Set in rows, about eighteen inches apart, leaving eight or ten inches between the plants.

An application of Nitrate of Soda dissolved in water at the rate of 1 oz. to 3 gallons of water every 10 days to 2 weeks will prove a wonderful stimulant. Nitro-Fertil also may be applied successfully to leaf crops.



Frankfort Head Lettuce.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Early Curled Silesia. An old favorite, very tender and finely curled...	.05	\$20	\$.40	\$1.50
Way a Head. A wonderfully fine early sort of handsome appearance and best quality. It is a sure header and solid; suitable for planting as an extra early. The outer leaves are a light green, while the inner are a rich light yellow.....	.05	\$25	\$.75	\$2.50
GRAND RAPIDS. This sort heads the list as a forcing lettuce. Somewhat similar to the Black-Seeded Simpson, but with a smoother leaf. Matures quickly, forming a large loose cluster of crisp leaves of fine flavor. Very popular as a forcing sort, but grows nicely outdoors.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Improved Black-Seeded Simpson. An early rapid growing, very tender curled variety, not intended for heading, but for its abundance of tender leaves. Good for forcing or out-door culture. An excellent hot-weather sort.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Boston Market or Tennis Ball. An early heading variety, making small, compact heads. Used wholly for forcing.....	.05	.20	.50	1.75
Large Boston. A fine strain for forcing under glass; very large, solid heads .....	.05	.20	.50	1.75
FRANKFORT HEAD. Our own stock. This is one of the best of all heading kinds for out-door culture, making a solid head like cabbage, and standing the heat remarkably well. This variety, when sown in September or October, is hardy enough to stand most of our winters.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
KENDEL'S EXCELSIOR HEAD. A variety that has proven to be a very fine sort for private use. Makes a large, close head; very light green color; very tender, and fine flavor.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
NEW HANSON. A light-colored slightly curled, rapidly growing sort, being at all times tender and of excellent flavor; by far the best for the kitchen garden, standing the heat well, and being slow to seed..	.05	\$20	\$.50	\$1.75
Salamander. An extra large light-colored variety, forming a compact head, white inside. An excellent heat and drought resisting sort....	.05	.20	.50	1.50
Brown Dutch. A dark, brown-spotted variety, remarkable for its hardiness .....	.05	.20	.50	1.50
TRIANON SELF-CLOSING COS. (Roumaine or Celery Lettuce.) The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather. This French sort has a peculiar upright growth and a decidedly fine flavor.	.05	.25	.75	2.50



Hanson Lettuce.

door culture, making a solid head like cabbage, and standing the heat remarkably well. This variety, when sown in September or October, is hardy enough to stand most of our winters.....

KENDEL'S EXCELSIOR HEAD. A variety that has proven to be a very fine sort for private use. Makes a large, close head; very light green color; very tender, and fine flavor.....

NEW HANSON. A light-colored slightly curled, rapidly growing sort, being at all times tender and of excellent flavor; by far the best for the kitchen garden, standing the heat well, and being slow to seed..

Salamander. An extra large light-colored variety, forming a compact head, white inside. An excellent heat and drought resisting sort....

Brown Dutch. A dark, brown-spotted variety, remarkable for its hardiness

TRIANON SELF-CLOSING COS. (Roumaine or Celery Lettuce.) The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather. This French sort has a peculiar upright growth and a decidedly fine flavor.



Trianon Cos Lettuce.

MELON—WATERMELON—(*Wassermelone*)

Plant one ounce to every 30 hills.

Melons of all sorts should be planted on rather a light sandy loam, a gentle slope toward the south being desirable. Make hills about eight feet apart each way, and put in each a good shovelful of well composted manure, press it down and cover with earth. Upon each hill plant six or eight seeds about half an inch deep. The middle of May is early enough for planting in open ground, but the crop may be forwarded by planting in frames, as directed for cucumbers. Three plants should be left to grow in each hill. Destroy bugs and cultivate in the same manner as for cucumbers.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
ICE CREAM. Ferry's Peerless. Medium size; oblong; color light green; seeds white; flesh crimson; very sweet, rich and excellent flavor .....	.05	\$.10	\$.30	\$1.00
KLECKLEY'S SWEETS. Sometimes called the "Sweetest of All" melons. A most desirable kind for the home, it being of large size, oblong in form, with a dark green skin and thin rind. The flesh is a bright scarlet and crisp; solid to the heart. Early, and of the finest flavor and quality.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Mountain Sweet. An old favorite; form rather long; color dark green; seeds dark; a very solid melon, sweet and crisp, early and productive .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
SWEET HEART. Large handsome, oval fruits of a mottled green. Thin rind. Very productive. Flesh of a bright red, very tender and sweet. An excellent shipper.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Tom Watson. A very long and large fruit of a dark glossy green. Skin tough though thin, making it a fine shipping sort. Dark red flesh of splendid texture and flavor. A little later than the other sorts .....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Citron, for Preserving. For preserves only; is very hardy and productive; a late keeper.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25

MELON—MUSKMELON—(*Zucker Melone*)

One ounce will plant 50 hills.

Muskmelons are cultivated in the same way as described for watermelons, except that the hills may stand closer together; six feet each way is the proper distance.



Hackensack Melon.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
EXTRA EARLY NUTMEG. A small but very prolific netted melon of fine flavor and quality. One of the earliest and best green fleshed sorts..	\$.05	\$.20	\$.60	\$2.00
Extra Early Hackensack. A round variety with light green flesh. They ripen with the earliest and are very productive and popular for the market. Deeply ribbed, coarsely netted..	.05	.15	.40	1.50
ROCKY FORD. (Netted Gem.) This is the variety that has made muskmelons become so popular. A very desirable medium early sort, oval, finely netted and but slightly ribbed. Green fleshed, very sweet and delicious .....	.05	.15	.35	1.25
Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. A very desirable sort, much in demand to grow as a main crop; large size; round shape deeply ribbed; roughly netted; flesh green, very sweet.....	.05	.15	.35	1.25
Emerald Gem. Very early salmon fleshed variety. Slightly flattened; ribbed but slightly netted. A small sort, but with thick delicious flesh .....	.05	.20	.50	1.75
OSAGE. One of the finest late, large salmon-fleshed varieties. Does particularly well on sandy soil. Fruits are cocoanut-shaped, dark green and finely netted. They are of uniformly good quality, very sweet and spicy in flavor. A very popular variety.....	.05	.15	.40	1.50
Paul Rose. A productive, oval, orange-yellow melon adapted for growing on heavy soils. Has a fine grained flesh of excellent flavor .....	.05	.15	.40	1.50
TIP TOP. A rather late, shallow ribbed and netted sort, light green in color. The flesh is a deep salmon and of fine quality. Very sweet. Oval in shape and of good size. Gives excellent satisfaction .....	.05	.20	.50	1.75

MUSTARD—(*Senf*)

The green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled as spinach. Sow as early in the spring as the soil permits in drills 18 inches apart covering about one-half inch. Water freely. For succession sow every few weeks during the summer. The seed is largely used for mixing with pickles and for preserving vinegar. Ground it appears as the mustard of commerce.

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
White English. The most common sort.....	\$10	\$30	\$1.00
Brown. Seed dark instead of white like the preceding .....	.10	.30	1.00

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Use one brick to every 10 sq. ft.

The culture of mushrooms is becoming a large and lucrative business. The locations for producing them are so numerous that almost anyone can, with a little care and trouble, successfully raise mushrooms for market, and thus add considerably to the proceeds of the garden or green-house. Under the green-house benches, in cellars, old hot-beds and under bank barns, the conditions are usually the most favorable, the principal essentials being rich soil and an even temperature, ranging from 55 degrees to 70 degrees Fahr.

Fresh horse manure left in a heap until the high temperature is reduced, well mixed with one-fourth its bulk of good garden soil, and packed to a depth of twelve inches, will make a suitable bed in which to plant the spawn. If the temperature is higher than 78 degrees Fahr., it is best to wait with the planting until the bed has cooled off sufficiently.

It is advisable to expose the dry spawn to a moderate moisture for a few days, to insure a safer and more rapid growth. Break the spawn into pieces the size of a black walnut, and plant six inches apart. After twelve days cover the bed with an inch or two of soil made fine, and water with luke-warm water when the beds become a little dry. The mushrooms appear in the course of six to eight weeks.

The yield may be prolonged by watering with liquid manure, and adding a little salt or saltpetre occasionally. A pamphlet giving minute directions, mailed for a 2c stamp.

We always try to secure the best Mushroom Spawn on the market, but we never had so many favorable reports on any as we have had on Pure Culture Spawn. It produces creamy white mushrooms uniformly large and in astonishing quantities. Even if you are having good results it will pay to try this new spawn because it will produce mushrooms that will be all of the same variety, and uniform in size and color. This is brought about by using spores from ripe mushrooms instead of the wild spawn as has been done heretofore, in making Mushroom Spawn for the market.

This American or Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn is far superior to French or English Spawns.

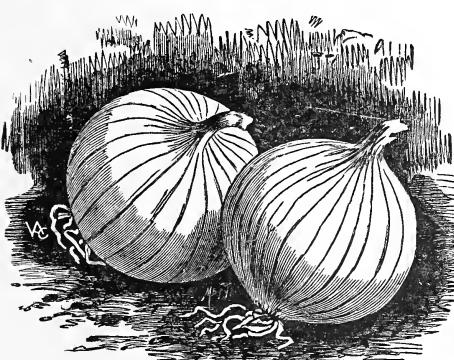
Pure Culture Spawn. In bricks, 35c each; 3 bricks, \$1.00; carriage extra.
Write for prices on large quantities.

OKRA, or GUMBO—(*Essbarer Hibiscus*)

The young seed pods are used in soups, stews, catsups, etc., and are especially esteemed in the South. The pods are most palatable when from one to three inches long.

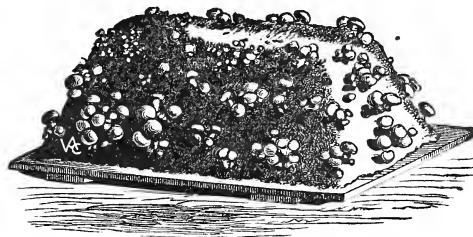
Sown in June, in drills—the dwarf variety about two feet apart, the tall sort three feet, and one inch deep. Thin out the plants to from eighteen to twenty-four inches, according to variety.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Long Green. A tall sort, pale green.....		\$05	\$10	\$30
White Velvet. Pods round and smooth. Best sort .....		.05	.10	.30



Large White Globe Onion.

Egyptian, Winter or Top Onions. A hardy onion, planted in August and pulled when large enough, either in fall or early spring. Makes no bulb and is used only for bunching. Price on request.



Mushrooms.

ONION SETS

Plant the Bottom Sets as early in spring as convenient, to obtain early green onions, but they may be set any time up to June 1st. Set in rows a foot apart and three or four inches between them in the row, if large onions are wanted and one inch apart if only for green onions.

White Bottom Sets. Good for general use; mild flavor. Price on request.

Yellow Bottom Sets. Not as mild in flavor as the white variety otherwise as good. Price on request..

Market Price.

ONION—(Zwiebel)

The onion crop is perhaps next in importance to cabbage. Although an expensive vegetable to cultivate, it is usually a very profitable crop. Much depends upon the selection and preparation of the ground, the quality of the seed, the quantity and value of the fertilizers, the time of sowing, and the care bestowed upon the growing crop. Much also depends upon the season. A long, cold rain after sowing often causes failure of the seed to germinate well; or severe drought in early summer may cause the crop to blight. Nevertheless success is the rule, and with proper care, a crop of from four to five hundred or more bushels per acre may be reasonably expected.



Giant White Tripoli Onion.

inch deep. If a seed drill is used, it should be provided with a good roller to press the earth upon the seed, particularly if the earth is very dry. Sow as early as possible; a few days delay often makes a marked difference in the crop. Unless the plants stand very thick together, they need not be thinned out very much, if any, as onions will crowd each other and find room to grow.

NEVER ALLOW THE WEEDS TO GET AHEAD OF THE YOUNG PLANTS; the weeds must receive early attention. Use a scuffle or wheel hoe between the rows, and pull out the weeds not reached by the hoe. When the tops are all down and the onions well formed, they may be pulled and left on the ground to dry, unless the weather be unfavorable. It is well known that our onion seed is the very best that can be obtained anywhere, and will give the best possible results in this climate.

Sow one ounce to 100 feet of row.

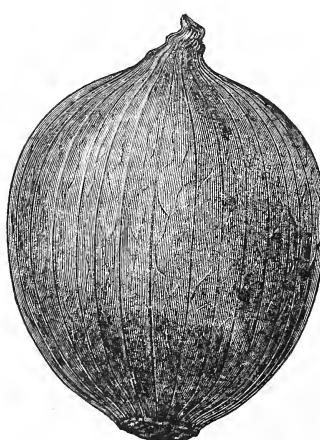
Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

Large Red Wethersfield. A very large flat red onion; the most desirable of the red sorts; a late variety for winter use.....	.05	.25	.75	\$2.25
Southport Red Globe. Large red globe-shaped; very desirable.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
WHITE SILVERSkin. Very early; rather flat in shape; mild flavor; does not keep as well as the yellow and red varieties; extensively used for pickles when of proper size.....	.05	.30	.90	3.00
White Globe. Quality similar to last named sort, but of globe-shape; rather larger and a better keeper; also grown for pickles.....	.05	.30	.90	3.00
White Barletta. A small flattened white extra early Italian sort. Generally used for pickles as the bulbs are a fine silvery white. When sown for pickles double quantity of seed is required.....	.05	.35	...	....
PRIZETAKER, OR YELLOW GLOBE SPANISH. It is of immense size, with thin yellow skin, pure white in flesh, fine grain, mild in flavor.....	.05	.30	.90	3.00

If started in hot beds and transplanted later, this sort will grow to immense size.

Very desirable for fall or early winter use.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.



Yellow Globe Danvers
Lake County Strain.

Yellow Globe Danvers. The standard variety for this section. Makes a large onion with small neck; ripens early and very uniformly; good keeper and yields well

.05 .25 .75 \$2.25

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.
LAKE COUNTY STRAIN. The demand for this type has so increased that we now have it grown for us under contract by one of the most careful growers in Lake Co. It is giving excellent satisfaction in size, color, shape and keeping qualities.....

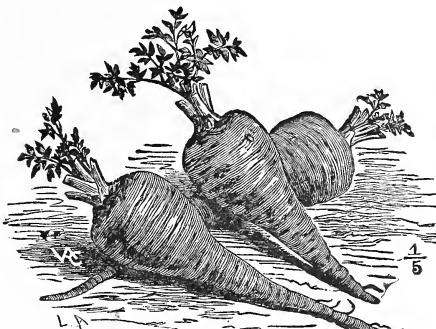
.05 .25 .75 2.25

In large lots of one variety of Onion Seed, a liberal discount will be made.

PARSLEY—(*Petersilie*)



Extra Double Curled Parsley.



Hamburg Large Rooted Parsley.

Parsley seed germinates very slowly, taking two to four weeks to come up; hence, if wanted early, sow as early as possible. Make the rows twelve to fourteen inches apart. Thin out to three or four inches or transplant to that distance. Can be sown in hot-beds in February, or later in open ground. Later in autumn place frames over some of the plants to lengthen out the season of cutting. For garnishing purposes nothing equals parsley; it is also used in salads, soups, etc. Any good soil is suitable for growing it.

Note.—If you have trouble to make the seed germinate, put a board on the row, until it is up.

Sow one ounce to every 150 feet of drill.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Plain Leaved. A sort not much curled; much used in soups, etc., rather stronger in flavor than the other kind.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.30	\$1.00

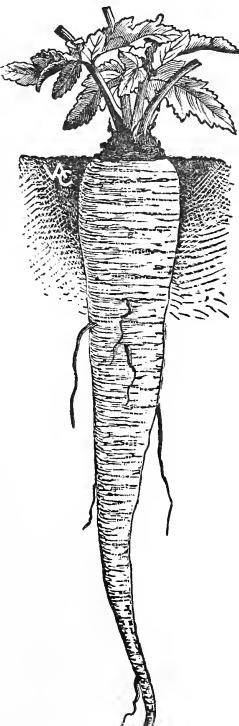
EXTRA DOUBLE CURLED. A choice variety, well curled; in common use for general crop. The best for garnishing..	.05	.15	.40	1.25
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Hamburg, Large Rooted. A rooted variety, the roots of which are used in winter; good in flavoring soups or stews. It can be kept all winter in the cellar, covered with sand.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
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PARSNIP—(*Pastinak*)

Sow an ounce to 200 feet of drill.

Sow in April or early in May, as parsnips require long seasons to mature. After the ground has been deeply tilled and made fine, the seed should be sown in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep, and thinned out so that the roots will not crowd each other. Hoe and cultivate deeply, to keep down the weeds. Parsnips, besides being used to a large extent as a winter vegetable, make also an excellent root upon which to fatten cattle and swine, there being sections of the country where it is the only root used for that purpose. They may be dug in the autumn and stored for winter; but if left in the ground till the following spring, they are much improved in flavor. Sow a liberal quantity of seed, as from its nature it does not always come well.



Parsnip.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Sugar or Hollow Crown. The variety most in use and best adapted to this section; long, smooth and free from coarse roots.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$1.00

PEAS—(*Erbsen*)

Plant one pint to 50 feet of drill.

No one who plants a vegetable garden thinks of doing so without peas, and they are relied upon by almost every market gardener, as they bring early and usually very profitable returns, besides permitting the land to be occupied by a second crop. Celery, squash, melons, sweet corn, and various other crops, may be grown after peas. The cultivation of peas requires only ordinary care, but we would call particular attention to the fact that success depends in a great measure upon the quality of the seed; and as a rule, the gardener who thinks it economy to purchase peas where he can obtain them at the lowest figure finds that he has made an expensive mistake when he gathers his crop.

The dwarf varieties require a rich soil, and liberal manuring; the other sorts need only ordinary cultivation. Peas are very hardy and succeed best under low temperature. The early, round smooth varieties should be sown as early as possible in the spring, while the more tender, wrinkled sorts do better if planted after the ground has become warmer. Sow in drills two or three feet apart, according to the height of the variety planted, and not less than four inches deep. A pint will plant a row of fifty feet. Make the furrows deep enough to allow room for the manure, which is usually scattered along the bottom. It is safer not to have the seed in direct contact with the manure. Successive plantings need not be made, several varieties which naturally succeed each other in their time for ripening may be planted at the same time, in this way securing a constant succession of this choice vegetable. If desired, dwarf varieties, which require no brushing can be selected.

Extra Early Varieties

	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Peck
KENDEL'S FIRST OF ALL. This Pea is the result of many years' careful selection. It leads the list of extra earlies for earliness, productiveness, size of pod and quality of flavor. It is uniform in growth and ripening, and free from rogues or runners to a marked degree. Our best gardeners prefer it to any other of this class	\$.15	\$.35	\$.60	\$ 3.50
Kendel's Extra Early Sugar. A sweet, wrinkled pea coming in only a few days after First of All. Pods medium size and well filled; an average yielder. Vines 2 feet. The best early to plant for home use.....	.15	.35	.60	3.50
PIONEER A very hardy wrinkled sort suitable for early planting. Pods are large and well filled resembling the Telephone. The peas are large and of splendid quality which they retain for a long period. Vines grow two feet.....	.15	.50	.90	5.00
Little Marvel. One of the newer sorts that is finding many friends because of its excellent qualities. Very early and productive. Vines grow 18 inches tall and bear pods nearly three inches long well filled with peas of a fine flavor.....	.15	.40	.70	4.50
Bliss' American Wonder. An excellent dwarf wrinkled variety; does better on sand than clay. Vines one foot.....	.15	.40	.70	4.50
NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. Vines very vigorous, growing about one foot high; pods larger than American Wonder, and more prolific; flavor excellent. The leading early wrinkled variety.....	.15	.40	.70	4.50

Second Early and Later Varieties

McLEAN'S ADVANCER. This variety takes the lead as a second early market pea. Pods are long and uniform, maturing well together, the crop closely following the early varieties; vine 2 feet..	\$.15	\$.35	\$.60	\$ 3.75
Champion of England. One of the best known of the older varieties. A tall-growing, green, wrinkled sort of excellent quality; pod medium; peas large, vine about five feet. An abundant cropper	.15	.40	.70	4.50
Dwarf Telephone. A medium late semi-dwarf sort on the Strata-gem order. Large handsome pods of excellent quality. Deserves more general planting.....	.15	.40	.70	4.50

PEAS—*Continued*

	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Peck
IMPROVED STRATAGEM. The most desirable late dwarf variety. Blue wrinkled; requires no brush; exceedingly large, well-filled pods; very sweet. Ripens at the same time as the Champions, and fully equal to them in quality; height one and a half foot. Should not be planted too early, being liable to rot in cold ground.....	\$.15	\$.50	\$.90	\$5.00
TELEPHONE. A tall-growing, blue wrinkled pea of most remarkable vigor, producing twelve to eighteen well-filled pods of enormous size; quality excellent; height about four feet. The leading tall late variety.....	.15	.50	.90	5.00
Dwarf Gray Sugar. (Edible Pods.) This is the leading sort of this class of peas. The pods are large, broad and very stringless. The flavor is of the best. Pods may be eaten when young in the same manner as snap-beans.....	.15	.50	.90	....
Canada Field Peas. These smooth peas are much used for feeding stock. When dry they make good pigeon feed.....	.15	.25	....

PEPPER—(*Spanisher Pfeffer*)

Sow one ounce for each 2,000 plants.

Peppers are most largely used for seasoning meats and vegetables as well as for salads and mangoes. They are also used for making chow chow and chili sauce.

Their culture is the same as for Egg Plant and require the same treatment.

Sow the seed in March or April in the hot-bed, or in May in the open ground. When about 3 inches high transplant into light warm soil eighteen inches each way.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
SWEET MOUNTAIN. (Bull Nose.) A very large thick-fleshed variety, slightly pungent when cooked. Deep green when young; bright crimson when ripe.....	\$.10	.50	\$1.50	....
Long Red Cayenne. A long slender sort with strong pungent flesh. Fruit about four inches in length. The Cayenne pepper of commerce .....	.10	.50	1.50	....
Red Chili. Bright red when ripe and strongly pungent. Pods about two inches long, one-half inch in diameter. Tapers to a sharp point. Used for pepper or Tabasco sauce.....	.10	.50	1.50	....



Chinese Giant Pepper.

CHINESE GIANT.

The largest known. Thick sweet flesh. The best sweet sort for stuffing as man-
goes

NEOPOLITAN

.10 \$.80 2.25

Ruby Giant.

A large
handsome variety, 4
to 6 inches long.
Much thicker flesh
and milder than the
Ruby King it re-
places

.10 .60 1.75

Spanish Mammoth.

Six inches long and
two inches thick.
Very prolific and
sweet. An excellent
sort

.10 .60 1.75

Plants ready in May.

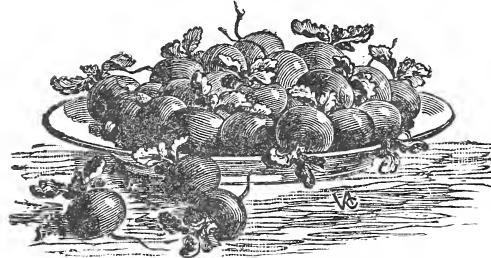
PUMPKIN—(Kuerbis)

Use one ounce to 30 hills.

Pumpkins are chiefly grown as food for stock. They are also esteemed for culinary purposes—for the good old-fashioned pumpkin pie. A good method of planting is to put one seed with every other hill in every other row when planting field corn. In this way good crops of pumpkins are secured with slight labor and expense.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Calhoun. Skin dark cream color; flesh deep salmon, fine grain and remarkably thick. Used for pies.....	.05	.20	.60	\$2.00
Cushaw. Long green solid neck, crooked like the Summer Crook-neck Squash. Skin yellow with green stripes. Flesh thick and of fine flavor. A good keeper. Excellent for pies.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
SWEET OR SUGAR. A handsome deep orange yellow. Small in size but of the best flavor for pies. Fine grained and sweet.....	.05	.15	.40	1.50
Connecticut Field. The common yellow pumpkin in general use. Grown chiefly for feeding stock.....	...	.10	.30	1.00

RADISH—(Rettig)



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish.



Stuttgart Giant Summer Turnip Radish.

Sow one ounce of seed to each 100 feet of drill.

Radishes are at their best only when grown quickly and successive sowings should be made during the season to insure a good supply. Choose the variety best adapted for the season.

Sow in hot beds from January to middle of April, after which seed can safely be sown outside in rich mellow soil. Sow only thick enough to make thinning unnecessary. An application of Nitrate of Soda can be used to hasten the crop.

Sow the forcing sorts early, the summer kinds as the weather gets hot, and for winter sow the late sorts in July and August as these grow best during the cool autumn months.

NOTE: Wormy radishes are easily prevented by sowing a rather liberal quantity of Tobacco Dust in the bottom of the furrow before sowing the seed.

Price .10 per pound.

Round or Turnip-Rooted Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Extra Early Deep Scarlet. An excellent deep red sort used principally for forcing, it being a very rapid grower.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$1.25
Vick's Scarlet Globe. A first class radish for forcing or first sowing outdoors. Grows a small top. Very attractive.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
French Breakfast or Early Scarlet, Olive Shaped, White Tipped. Oval in form; handsome scarlet; white tip; used for forcing or in the garden.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. A good-sized, good-colored radish of excellent quality. One of the very best for out-door culture.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
Early White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip. Like the above but with a white tip. Well adapted to forcing or out-door culture.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
CRIMSON GIANT. Radishes uniform size and color; very large and solid and a fine variety for the garden.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
Early White Turnip. Another sort for early use; round in form and of clear white color.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
STUTTGART GIANT SUMMER TURNIP. Very large pure white sort for summer sowing. Firm and crisp. Can be stored for early winter use.....	.05	.15	.50	1.75

RADISH—Continued

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
BURPEE'S SURPRISE. A yellowish-brown variety with crisp white flesh; for hot weather planting .....	.05	.15	.50	1.75

Long-Rooted Varieties

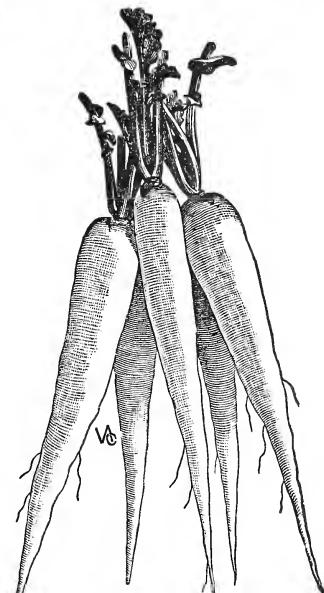
LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.

The standard variety of the long red sorts; used either in forcing or in open air culture.. .05 .15 .40 1.25

Glass Radish (Cincinnati Market). Long bright pink, white-tipped; flesh transparent; always crisp and brittle..... .05 .15 .40 1.50

WHITE ICICLE. An extra early, long variety suitable for forcing or open ground; retains its crispness until of large size.... .05 .15 .40 1.50

LONG WHITE LADY FINGER. A long, pure white variety, of excellent quality and attractive appearance .. .05 .15 .40 1.25



Early Long White
Lady-Finger Radish.

Fall and Winter Varieties

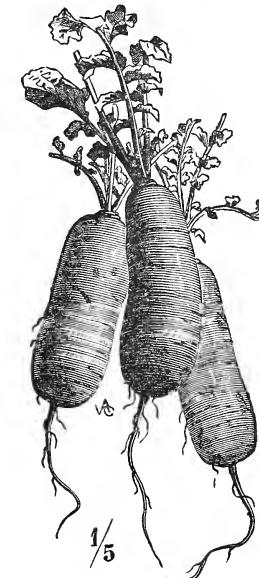
Long Black Fall or Spanish. A late and hardy sort for winter use. The roots are long, thick and almost black in color. The flesh is firm and white and decidedly pungent though well flavored. Grows seven to nine inches long and two to three inches thick

.05 .15 .40 1.25

ROUND BLACK FALL or SPANISH. A very large nearly round sort, otherwise like the above

.05 .15 .40 1.50

Scarlet China Winter. A well-known rose-colored sort for late use and one of the best. The roots are half-long, thicker at the bottom than at the top. Flesh white, firm and pungent.. .05 .15 .40 1.50



Scarlet China
Winter Radish.

RHUBARB—(*Rhabarber*)

This is one of the most palatable of the early spring vegetables, it furnishing an abundance of leaf-stalks that make those delicious pies. Grown from seed it requires at least four years to reach a pulling state, but from roots we sell one can get considerable the second year.

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 Lb. Lb.

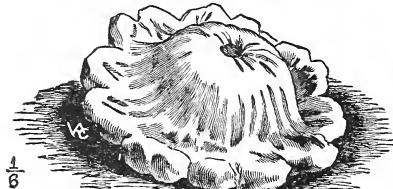
Victoria. The variety in general use for the market; yields immense crops .. .05 .25 .50 1.75

Large Roots of the Victoria variety, 15c each; per dozen, \$1.50.

SQUASH—(*Speise Kuerbis*)

Use one ounce for 40 hills of early, or for 10 hills of late sorts.

Squashes being very tender, should not be planted too early; and, as they make a very rapid growth, they will have ample time to mature if planted after the weather has become settled and warm. Plant in May, after all danger of frost is past. A warm, mellow soil suits them best, and they require a liberal amount of manure, which is best applied direct to the hills. The summer varieties should be planted in hills three or four feet apart each way, and the later sorts about twice this distance. Put eight or ten seeds in each hill, as there is much danger of loss from bugs. Protect against these as directed for cucumber culture. When well grown, thin to three or four plants in each hill.



Extra Large Golden Bush.

Boston Marrow. The earliest of the fall sorts, being ready for use very soon after the summer varieties. Rich orange color, good size, excellent flavor.....

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb.

EXTRA LARGE GOLDEN BUSH.

BUSH. Our own superior stock; decidedly the best and largest yellow scallop-shaped squash, attaining 12 to 15 inches in diameter....

\$.05 \$.20 \$.50 \$ 1.75

Early Summer Crookneck.

Another very early variety; long in shape, and of a bright yellow color; the best of the summer squashes....

.05 .20 .50 1.75

DELICIOUS. A fall variety of medium size, usually larger at the flower end than at the stem making it somewhat pyriform although it is quite variable. Generally dark green with a hard shell. Flesh thick, very fine-grained and of a bright yellow color.

\$.10 \$.20 \$.60 \$ 2.00

HUBBARD. The standard winter sort and the old favorite. Fruits are of good size, dark green in color and somewhat warted. Flesh is a bright orange yellow, fine-grained and richly flavored.

.10 .20 .60 1.75

Mammoth Warted Hubbard. Like the old Hubbard in every way but larger and much more warted. A favorite in some localities.

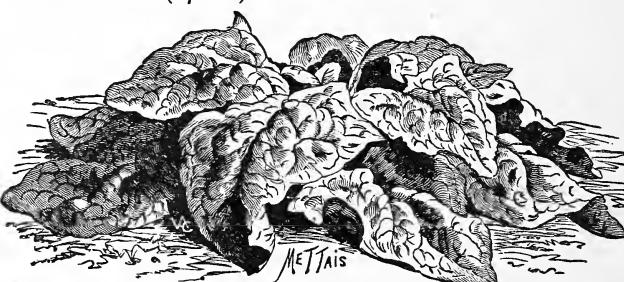
.10 .20 .60 1.75

ENGLISH VEGETABLE MARROW. A favorite summer squash with the English. Yellow-skinned and white-fleshed, and drier than Golden Bush.....

.10 .20 .60 2.00

SPINACH—(*Spinat*)

Spinach may be grown on any ordinary soil, and its cultivation is a simple matter. It is grown both as a spring and summer crop. For early use sow in August or September, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart, using ten pounds of seed per acre. At the approach of cold weather cover lightly with straw or any handy litter. Uncover when the plants begin to make a new growth in spring. For summer use sow early in spring, in same way as above, using less seed. If the plants stand too thick, thin to three or four inches apart. A liberal dressing of good manure should be used. The land can hardly be made too rich.



Extra Large Round Thick Leaf Spinach.

Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb.

Extra Large Round Thick-Leaf. This strain is the very best offered anywhere, and must not be confounded with the cheap spinach with which the market is supplied. It grows a large thick leaf, and will fill the measure quicker and cut more to the acre than any other variety. Sown both in the spring and fall.....

\$.10 \$.25 \$.65

VICTORIA. A fine, very dark green sort that does not incline to run to seed quickly. Very desirable for spring sowing.....

.10 .25 .65

DUTCH LONG STANDING. A later maturing sort than the others yet one that will stand longer. The leaves are large, dark green and crumpled. Very desirable

.10 .25 .65

NEW ZEALAND SUMMER. Quite unlike other kinds in that it thrives during hot weather and does not run to seed. Plant in April a half-inch deep and a foot apart allowing room for the plants to spread which they ultimately will do, even attaining a diameter of three feet or more. The tips of the branches only are used. A few plants will yield a picking each week from the first of July, which will have a fine flavor if boiled with a slice of bacon. Germination can be hastened by soaking in warm water a few hours.....

.20 .40 1.25

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER—(*Haferwurzel*)

Sow one ounce to 50 feet of drill.

Salsify is a most delicious vegetable. When cooked it has an oyster flavor, hence its name, Vegetable Oyster. The cultivation is precisely the same as directed for parsnips, and it will keep over winter in the ground where grown, in the same way as parsnips.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A large and superior variety, which is used almost exclusively, white-rooted	\$.05	\$.20	\$.60	\$2.00
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TOMATO—(*Liebes Apfel*)

One ounce will produce about 3000 plants.

Sow in hot-beds, with good bottom heat in February or March, and when the plants are two or three inches high transplant into other frames about four or five inches apart each way, or into boxes or single pots which are to remain in the frames. Set the plants out in open ground, not earlier than the last week in May or first of June. Being very tender, they will not bear the least frost. Choose a light sandy, gravelly loam, in a well sheltered situation, and with a southern exposure if possible, as early fruit is desirable. In such a location the plants may be set about three feet apart each way, using a large shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill. On rich soils but little if any manure is necessary.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

Bonny Best. An early and productive variety. Fruits almost round and borne in profusion. A rich handsome scarlet. Fine out-door and forcing sort.....	\$.05	\$.40	\$1.25	\$4.00
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EARLIANA. The earliest, large, smooth red tomato in market. Has been found a desirable extra early sort.....	.05	.40	1.25	4.00
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King of the Earlies. A little smoother and perhaps earlier than Earliana.....	.05	.40	1.25	4.00
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JUNE PINK. Really a pink Earliana but otherwise much the same.....	.05	.40	1.25	4.00
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Acme. Very early and productive. Fruit medium size, of a dark rich red, slightly tinged with purple; very solid and smooth05	.35	1.00	3.50
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Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright. Early and purple in color.....	.05	.45	1.25	4.50
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LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY. Purplish pink in color. Ripens evenly, without cracking bears throughout the season, attaining its natural color, even when picked green. Remarkably free from rot and but slightly acid. The best for home use.....	.05	.35	1.00	3.50
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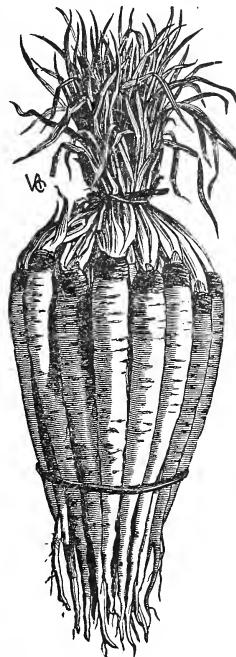
Ponderosa. The largest tomato grown; almost seedless. Firm flesh of fine flavor, especially preferred by those wishing a sort quite free from acid. Of a very rank growth and should be grown on a trellis.....	.05	.50	1.50	5.00
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Stone. The old standard sort for late canning, being very smooth and firm. A rich bright red. Very smooth and uniform.....	.05	.35	1.00	3.50
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Golden Queen. Large, smooth fruits of a handsome golden yellow. They have a fine flavor and are equal in every way to the red sorts. Cut up and used with the red and green of the lettuce one can have a most beautiful salad.....	.05	.40	1.25	4.00
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Yellow Plum. A bright, lemon-colored tomato; uniformly oval in shape; small-sized. Used for preserves.....	.05	.50	1.50	5.00
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Red Cherry. Small round fruit, resembling cherries in size and shape05	.40	1.25	4.00
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Salsify.

TOBACCO—(*Tabak*)

Started plants ready in May.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. The variety extensively grown in the Northern and Middle States; largely used as cigar wrappers.....	.05	.30	1.00	3.00
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Havana. Imported seed; highly flavored variety.....	.05	.40	1.50	4.00
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TURNIP—(*Weise Ruebe*)

Sow one ounce for each 100 feet of drill.

Fall turnips may be sown from the first of July till about August tenth, or in favorable seasons even later. These varieties are also used for early crops, the seeds being sown in April. But few soils or locations will produce early turnips of good quality; old pasture lands, recently broken, and dressed with the best bone dust or guano, will sometimes produce satisfactory crops, but, at best, success is the exception rather than the rule in growing early turnips.

Sow the seed broadcast upon an even surface, using about a pound of seed per acre, and rake it in evenly. The Swedish, or Rutabaga varieties should be sown in drills fifteen to eighteen inches apart, at any time from the first of June to the last of July, using about one pound of seed per acre. The plants should be thinned to about eight or ten inches apart.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.



Red Top Strap-Leaf or
Flat Turnip.

Large White Globe. A very smooth, pure white sort; its beauty of appearance makes it sell well in the market. Good table quality, and excellent for stock05 .10 .25 .75

RED TOP STRAP-LEAF OR FLAT. The best of the flat or English turnips; used for early or late crops05 .10 .25 .80

White Top Strap-Leaf. Very similar in form and quality to the Purple-Top, and quite as desirable and popular05 .10 .25 .75

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball.

This variety cannot be too highly praised; bright orange yellow. It does not become pithy by keeping, but retains its solid crispness late in the spring \$0.05 \$.15 \$.35 \$1.00

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.

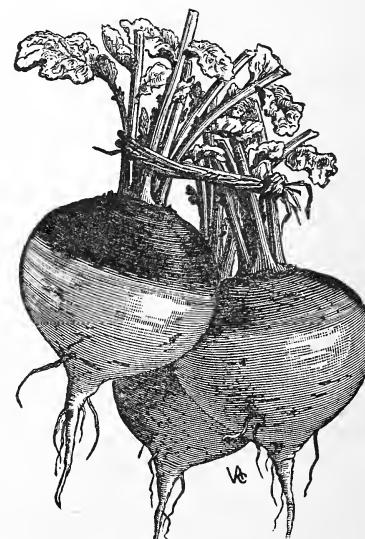
A medium sized, round, late yellow-fleshed sort with a purple top. Flat, firm, tender and sweet. Well-known05 .15 .35 1.00

White Russian. A Swede turnip, oval in form, clear, white flesh. One of the best winter turnips; keeps well until June...

.05 .15 .35 1.00

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA. The best Swede Turnip grown. The roots are

large, rounding in shape, light yellow in color with a purple top. Flesh is solid and a cream yellow. Very productive. Excellent for home use and for stock feeding05 .15 .35 1.00



Purple Top White Globe Turnip.

SWEET, POT AND MEDICAL HERBS

A small space in the garden may be used to good advantage for the cultivation of a few of the most useful and desirable herbs. Their cultivation is very simple, but little care being needed before keeping down the weeds. Sow the April or May in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out the young plants where they stand too thick.	Pkt. Oz.
ANISE. (<i>Pimpinella anisum.</i>) An annual herb cultivated principally for its seeds which have a fragrant, agreeable smell and a pleasant taste; used medicinally for aromatic cordials, colic and nausea. The leaves are sometimes used for garnishing and flavoring.	.05 .35
ANISE, for flavoring. LB. .30	.35
BASIL, SWEET. (<i>Ocimum basilicum.</i>) A hardy, aromatic annual.	.05 .25
BORAGE. (<i>Borago officinalis.</i>) A hardy annual used as a pot herb and for bee pasturage.	.05 .20
BURNET, Garden Perennial .....	.05 .25
CARAWAY. (<i>Carum carui.</i>) A well known herb, cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The plants never seed till the second year.	.05 .15
CHERVIL. (<i>Curled</i>) Used like Parsley.	.05 .20
CORIANDER. (<i>Coriandrum sativum.</i>) A hardy annual cultivated for its seed which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine.	.05 .15
CORIANDER. For flavoring LB. .30	.30
DILL. (<i>Anethum graveolens.</i>) An annual of aromatic odor and warm pungent taste. Its seeds are used for seasoning. It possesses medicinal properties but its largest use is for making Dill pickles. Plant branching, two to three feet high; leaves very much cut into thread-like segments; flowers small, yellowish borne in umbels. Seed flat.	.05 .20
DILL. For flavoring LB. .30	.30
FENNEL, SWEET. (<i>Foeniculum officinale.</i>) A hardy perennial.	.05 .20
FENNEL. For flavoring LB. .30	.30
HOREHOUND. (<i>Marrubium vulgare.</i>) A perennial herb with an aromatic odor.	.10 .40
HYSSOP. (<i>Hyssopus officinalis.</i>) A hardy perennial with an aromatic odor.	.05 .25
LAVENDER. (<i>Lavendula vere.</i>) A hardy perennial, growing about two feet high. It is used for the distillation of lavender water or dried and used to perfume linen.	.10 .75
MARJORAM, SWEET. (<i>Origanum marjorana.</i>) An aromatic herb for seasoning.	.05 .50
ROSEMARY. (<i>Rosmarinus officinalis.</i>) A hardy perennial, with fragrant odor and a warm bitter taste. The leaves are used for flavoring meats and soups, and for medicinal drinks.	.05 .75
SAFFRON. (<i>Carthamus tinctorius.</i>) A hardy annual. Cultivated for its flowers which are used principally for coloring, sometimes for flavoring and to make the cosmetic powder called rouge. The flowers should be picked while in full bloom.	.05 .40
SAGE. (<i>Salvia officinalis.</i>) One of the most extensively used herbs for seasoning. It is also believed to possess medicinal properties. Hardy perennial, about fifteen to eighteen inches high. Plant very branching; flowers usually blue, sometimes pink or white; leaves grayish green, oval, wrinkled. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided. If this is done they will give a second crop superior in quality.	.10 .75
SAVORY, SUMMER. (<i>Satureia hortensis.</i>) A hardy aromatic annual twelve to fifteen inches high, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for seasoning, especially in dressings and soups.	.05 .40
SORREL. (<i>Large leaved.</i>) Perennial.	.05 .20
TANSY. (<i>For bitters.</i>) Perennial.	.05 .40
THYME. (<i>Thymus vulgaris.</i>) An aromatic perennial herb, eight to ten inches high, used principally for seasoning. Plant very branching with wiry foliage and small lilac flowers. Sometimes the leaves are used to make a tea for the purpose of relieving nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground will permit.	.05 .60
WOODRUFF, SWEET .....	.05 .50
WORMWOOD. (<i>Artemisia absinthium.</i>) A perennial plant of fragrant and spicy odor.	.05 .30

BIRD SEED, ETC.

The bird seed we offer is in every case of the best grade, and has all been carefully re-cleaned. We do not attempt to compete with cheap bird seed, which has been mixed with other seed to make it cheap, but sell only the best. If your bird has been sick or out of song try our seeds and convince yourself that birds enjoy good, wholesome food as well as you do. We guarantee each package to contain what it is marked, and to be full weight, without the paper or box.

PER LB.	PER LB.
Mixed Canary and Rape..... \$0.20	Sunflower Seed, \$0.15
Canary, best Sicily, carefully re-cleaned..... .20	Parrot Food ..... .20
Hemp, choice, heavy seed, re-cleaned..... .20	Cuttle Bone, 2 for 5c..... .80
Sweet Spring Rape, choice, re-cleaned..... .25	
Millet, large Italian..... .15	
Rough, or Unhulled Rice..... .15	
Maw, or Poppy Seed..... .15	
Lettuce Seed for Birds..... .30	
Canary Bird Seed, any mixture desired..... .20	
	PER BOTTLE
	Song Restorer ..... .25
	PER BOX
	Silver Gravel ..... .15

FIELD SEEDS

(Subject to Market Fluctuations.)

PER BU.	
Buckwheat, Silver Hull	Broom Corn, Evergreen, per lb. 10c..... 3.00
Market price	Flax Seed, per lb 20c..... .20
Buckwheat, Japanese	Spring Rye \$1.00 to \$1.25
Market price	Winter Rye 1.00 to 1.25
Broom Corn, Dwarf, per lb. 15c..... \$3.00	Kaffir Corn, Red..... Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. 5.00
	Kaffir Corn, White..... Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. 5.00

FIELD SEEDS—Continued

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

A forage plant of highest value. It can be sown in April for an early crop, and for fall in July, August and September, and still later further south. It is sown broadcast 6 lbs. to the acre, but is better drilled, in which case 3 lbs. to the acre will suffice. In a few weeks from the time of sowing, sheep, hogs or cattle can be turned on it; all reports agree that they can gain weight faster on this than any other fodder, as it can be sown after other crops are off; the gain in fodder is secured at a nominal cost. Stockmen, dairymen and farmers have proved its value.

Price Variable.

SOUTHERN COW PEA.

Its value as a fertilizing crop exceeds that of clover, for in addition to being a larger Nitrogen gatherer than clover, it draws from the subsoil to the surface large amounts of both Potash and Phosphoric acid, thus putting the soil in most excellent condition for following crops.

The feeding value of Cow Peas, either green fed as hay, or preserved as ensilage is very high, being considerably above that of Red Clover.

Cow Peas like all other crops thrive best on good ground. The maximum result being obtained from dry sandy loam, but from their strong growth of roots will do well on almost any soil not too wet.

Treating the seed with Nitrogen Bacteria insures a perfect stand.

Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre, on land thoroughly pulverized, and disk or plow with a cultivator or double shovel, plow. If wanted for hay, cut when peas are forming, cure as clover. If peas are for fertilizer, sow same quantity after same preparation as for hay, turn under when peas are in bloom. If farmers will first roll and disk peas, they will turn under much easier and be more satisfactory. For a fertilizer, especially to be followed by wheat or corn, they are simply the best. Bear in mind that the Southern Cow Pea belongs to the Bean family, therefore must not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm, and all danger from frost is past. Weight 60 lbs. to bushel.

Price on Application.

SORGHUM OR SUGAR CANE.

While Sorghum is grown very extensively for the syrup which is extracted from it, yet its chief value lies as a forage plant which is highly relished by horses, cattle and sheep. It possesses the power in a marked degree of sprouting up again after it has been eaten off, hence it provides forage for a much longer period than corn. Sorghum may be grown in much the same way as corn; like corn it would be advisable to sow the seed at intervals in order to prolong the season of pasturage. It is a deep and firm rooted plant and possesses the faculty of growing in dry weather. The readiness with which it springs up when cut off frequently adapts it for soiling purposes, in some sections two or three cuttings can be obtained. If Sorghum cane is wanted for hay, seed can be sown broadcast or in drills, cut when seed is ripe, shock in field and haul in as needed. Do not stack or store in barns, or sorghum will spoil unless the cane is left so the air can freely circulate through. For ensilage, for milch cows, nothing can be better or more profitable. Sow broadcast about one-half bushel; in drills, 6 quarts to the acre. Weight; 56 lbs. to bushel.

Early Orange. A strong grower and more juicy than the other varieties, the stalk is heavier and a little later than the Amber. Per lb. 25c. Bushel price on application.

Amber Cane. The earliest of all. Per lb. 25c.

CANADA FIELD PEA.

For the Northern States there is no crop of greater value than Field Peas. Whether for fodder, in mixture with oats, sown at the rate of two bushels per acre, or the peas sown alone at the rate of three bushels per acre for plowing under there is no crop that we can so strongly recommend for more extended culture. Used as feed for pigeons, etc. Treating the seed with nitrogen bacteria has doubled the amount of fodder.

Price on Application.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS

TERMS: Cash with Order.

CLOVER SEED.

In regard to grass and clover seeds we should say that we only handle the very best quality, and at all times will be as low in prices as is consistent with a good quality of seed.

Cartage is free, but the purchaser must pay freight and express charges. On account of the early publication of this catalogue, we cannot quote prices on Clover and Grass Seeds, as they are subject to frequent variations; but purchasers may depend on having them at the price ruling in store on the day of shipment and we will always send as much as the money will pay for.

Mammoth or Sapling Clover. This variety grows five or six feet long, and is used almost exclusively for plowing under for fertilizing. Its stalks are so coarse and large that stock will eat only the leaves. Sow in the spring or autumn, at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover. (*Trifolium Incarnatum.*) An annual with crimson flower. It should be sown as soon after August 1st as possible, otherwise it is apt to prove disappointing. It has been sown to some extent, and has made a most beautiful sight when in bloom; we have heard of but few having much success with it as a foliage plant, however. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Per lb. Price Variable.

Two-Bushel Bags, at Cost

We wish to draw attention to nitrogen-fixing bacteria quoted elsewhere in this book.

It is not wise to take chances of failure at so slight an additional cost. If alfalfa or clover has failed to make a good catch it may pay to investigate. Write for booklet on the subject.

Alfalfa, Lucern or Chilian Clover. (*Medicago Sativa.*) It is a valuable fodder plant, lasting from 8 to 10 years. The roots penetrate the ground from 10 to 15 feet. It requires a deep, richly manured and well cultivated soil. Sow from 20 to 30 lbs. per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

Alsyke, or Swedish Clover. (*Trifolium Hybridum.*) A native of Sweden, perfectly hardy, does not heave in winter or spring from frosts, stands drought well, and is in many respects superior to the common red variety. It affords a large return in hay, is excellent for soiling, and for bees it is unsurpassed. When the plant is once established, it will remain for a great many years in full vigor, and produce annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. It is excellent for sowing on hillsides or sloping lands that are liable to wash or gully, and it has a great mass of long, strong, fibrous roots, which take firm, deep and widespread hold into the soil, and prevent its washing. Sow in spring or fall, about eight or ten pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Per lb. Price Variable.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS—Continued

Red Clover. (*Trifolium pratense.*) This invaluable plant may justly be placed at the head of the list; by its judicious use, land which may have been exhausted by too severe a course of cropping may be brought back to fertility, and fresher and unexhausted fields preserved in undiminished vigor. It succeeds on any soil of moderate fertility, if sufficiently dry. May be sown in autumn or winter in the south, or in this latitude upon the snow immediately previous to its disappearance, by which the seed is distributed with regularity and carried down in the crevices of the soil. A dressing of one bushel of gypsum to the acre will immediately increase the clover crop. From 15 to 20 pounds of good seed is required for an acre, more being necessary on old and stiff soils than on new and lighter ones. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

White Dutch Clover. (*T. repens.*) An excellent pasture grass, forming in conjunction with Kentucky blue and other grasses, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Its flowers are also a favorite resort for the honey bee. It succeeds on all good lands, if not too wet. It takes six to eight pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel. Choice quality.

Per Ib. Price Variable.

GRASS SEED.

The following are the most valuable of the natural Grasses for agricultural and other purposes. We give a short description of the different varieties, which will be a guide for the selection of seed for permanent pasturing, etc. We strongly recommend our mixtures for lawns, pastures, etc., as being the best and most economical that can be used.

Timothy. (*Phleum pratense.*) This is the best grass for hay, making a large return on strong, rich clay, of medium state of moisture; though somewhat coarse and hard, especially if allowed to ripen its seed, yet if cut in the blossom or directly after, it is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, and especially so by horses. It grows very rapidly and yields large crops on favorable soil. It cannot be used advantageously as a pasture grass. Sow fifteen to twenty-five pounds to the acre. Weight, 45 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

German, or Golden Millet. This variety is not early as the common Millet, but yields a much larger crop. Will grow from five to ten feet high; the heads are closely condensed, spikes very numerous; seeds golden yellow, round, in rough bristly sheathes. It is extensively grown, and gives general satisfaction. When in the bloom, or soon after, the stalks are soft and readily eaten by all kinds of stock. Sow thirty-five or forty pounds per acre. Weight, 50 pounds per bushel.

Market Price.

Hungarian Grass. (*Panicum germanicum.*) A valuable forage plant. Succeeds well on dry, light soil. Withstands the drought remarkably well, remaining green when other vegetation is parched up; and if its development is arrested by dry weather, the least rain will restore it to vigor. Sow broadcast at the rate of thirty to forty pounds to the acre, and cultivate the same as Millet. Weight, 48 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

Perennial Rye Grass. (*Lolium perenne.*) A very nutritious and valuable grass for meadows and permanent pastures. Use 1 to 1½ bushels per acre. Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel. Price variable.

Italian Rye Grass. (*Lolium italicum.*) This variety is similar to the English Rye Grass. It is very nutritious and valuable for pastures, especially for early sheep feeding. Sow about two bushels to the acre. Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel.

Per Bushel, Variable; lb

Kentucky Blue Grass. (*Poa pratensis.*) This is known in some sections as "Green Meadow Grass," and "June Grass," but should not be confounded with "Poa compressa," which is the true "June Grass." It is the best pasture for our climate and soil, succeeding finely on up-lands, producing the most nourishing food for cattle, retaining its quality to a late period in winter, and farther south affording abundant food throughout the winter. In combination with Red Top, White and Alsike Clover, it forms the finest and closest pasture. For this purpose an extra quantity of seed should be used—say one bushel of Blue Grass, one bushel of Red Top, and two pounds each of White and Alsike Clover per acre. Sow early in the spring or during the month of October or November. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel.

Fancy Clean Seed, Market Price.

Orchard Grass, or Rough Cocksfoot. (*Dactylis glomerata.*) This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming earlier in the spring, and remaining later in autumn than any other; it grows about two and a half feet high, producing an immense quantity of leaves and foliage. It is well adapted for sowing under trees or orchards, and valuable either for grazing or, if cut when in bloom, for hay. Sow fifteen to twenty-five pounds to the acre. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel.

Price Variable.

Red Top. (*Agrostis vulgaris.*) A valuable grass for moist soils. It is permanent, standing our climate well, and consequently well suited for pasture, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to grow up to seed the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow two feet, and on poor, gravelly soil, about half the height. Sow twenty pounds per acre. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel.

Price Variable.

Meadow Fescue—True English Blue Grass. (*Festuca pratensis.*) One of the most valuable pasture grasses. Its long and tender leaves are much relished by stock of all kinds. It succeeds well, even in poor soil, and as its roots penetrate the earth twelve or fifteen inches, it is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather, and is as valuable a fertilizer as Red Clover. When cured like timothy, it yields a very superior quality of hay. Notwithstanding its acknowledged merits, this grass has only been sown to a limited extent in this country. It is deserving of much more attention than it has hitherto received from American farmers. Sow in spring or fall at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre. Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel.

Choice Seed, True Meadow Fescue. Per Bushel, Variable.

True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass. (*Anthoxanthum odoratum.*) This grass yields but a moderate percentage of herbage. It is remarkable for giving out a pleasant, sweet smell during the process of drying, and it is to the presence of this grass that hay from natural meadows owes its peculiar fragrance. Permanent pastures should not be sown without a portion of this grass, particularly in parks and pleasure grounds, if for no other reason than for the pleasant scent which it yields, not only when cut for hay, but also when the seed becomes nearly ripe. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Weight, 10 lbs. per bushel.

True Perennial, per lb.

Mixture of Grass and Clover Seed for Permanent Pastures. This mixture is composed of a suitable selection of natural grasses and clovers best adapted for permanent pasture, and the kinds, as well as the qualities, are regulated according to the nature of the soil, situation and purpose for which they are sown. When ordering, please state whether soil is light, medium or heavy. It will take from two to three bushels to sow one acre. Weight, 16 lbs. per bushel.

Per Bushel,

Culture and Care of Flowers

IN OUR List of Flower Seeds will be found all those varieties known to be **desirable and worthy** the attention of florists and amateurs. Our Catalogue is arranged with a view to aid our patrons in their selection by offering the **very best** varieties of each species, and to avoid the confusion attending the selection from catalogues in which the greatest possible number of varieties are presented, regardless of their value, many of which only disappoint the cultivator by taking time and garden space which might otherwise be used in growing better flowers.

Success. With patience and the exercise of reasonable judgment, anyone may soon acquire experience enough to successfully grow most of the species of flowers; failure more often results from ignorance and neglect than from any fault of the seeds or of nature. **CONSTANT CARE IS REQUIRED** in any event.

Requisites. A few suggestions may prove of value to those who are unfamiliar with floriculture; the **selection** of the seeds, the **preparation** of the flower-beds or borders, the choice of location best suited to each species, the **use** of fertilizers, the **time** and **manner** of sowing seeds or of setting plants, the **destruction** of noxious weeds and injurious insects, and many other details incident to the cultivation of a flower garden—each of which requires care and more or less skill.

Reliable Seed is the first requisite. We spare no pains or expense to procure the **VERY BEST**. A thorough trial of our seeds will do more to establish this fact in the minds of our patrons than any statement made by us would be likely to do.

Causes of Failure. The seeds of some of the species are very small and delicate, and from many causes are liable to fail, particularly when sown in the open ground. **IF SOWN TOO EARLY**, the earth lacks the warmth necessary to insure germination; **IF COVERED TOO DEEPLY**, the delicate sprouts cannot force their way through; **IF HEAVY RAINS ENSUE**, the seeds may be entirely washed away or the soil beaten down and crusted over, or perhaps left in such a wet condition as to cause the seed to decay. Again, the sowing may be followed by **EXTREME HEAT AND DROUGHT**, and if the seeds have started to germinate the germs are liable to become dry again, in which case they are utterly ruined.

When and How to Sow. The first of May is early enough, in this latitude, to sow most of the species in the open ground; too early sowing is a great mistake. The small and delicate seeds must be covered **VERY LIGHTLY** with earth; the finest of them had better be sown **WITHOUT ANY COVERING**, the simple pressure of a smooth board being sufficient. Repeated experiments with various kinds of delicate seeds, induces us to advise in addition, the covering of such seeds with sheets of newspaper until they are through the ground, thereby preventing the surface evaporation, which so often causes failure, besides protecting the seeds from being forced into the ground so deeply through careless watering, that they could not sprout. By following this method, many seeds that are rather difficult to start may be quite successfully grown. The larger and more hardy seeds may be planted deeper and some of them earlier. It is a safe rule to sow most seeds to a depth of **FOUR OR FIVE TIMES THE DIAMETER** of the seed itself.

Location. A rather light sandy loam suits most flowers, and, in such soils, seeds generally germinate well. Some flowers thrive best in a rather shady situation and in rather heavy clay soils (the Pansy is a notable instance), while others do best upon light, poor soils, and exposed to the full rays of the sun; this is particularly true of the Portulaca.

Early Sowing. The seeds of nearly all the annual varieties, and many of the biennials and perennials, may be sown in March or April, under glass frames, in greenhouses, or in small boxes in any sunny window. In this way a good stock of plants may be had at small expense, and a gain of several weeks made in the season of blooming; less weeding of the flower-beds will be necessary, and, when the plants are set out of doors further transplanting is not required. Shallow boxes, two or three inches deep, and with open seams at the bottom are the best in which to start the seeds. Fill these boxes to within half an inch of the top with good rich soil, mixed with about one-fourth sand; or, if convenient, procure some fine leaf mould from the woods. Make the surface level and smooth, and upon this scatter the seed sparingly. Use a fine sieve, with which sift carefully over the seeds just enough earth to cover them. Afterwards gently shower them with tepid water, using a fine sprinkler, and keep the boxes in a temperature as near 60° as possible. Avoid much watering unless the surface of the soil appears dry. Transplant into other boxes when the plants are large enough to handle, setting them from half an inch to an inch apart. Sometimes the young seedlings are attacked by a minute fungus, which causes them to "damp off." In such case no time is to be lost in transplanting into other boxes. In setting plants out into the beds or borders, allow a liberal space for each; crowding too many into a small area is a mistake very often made.

Late Sowing. Most of the biennials and perennials may be sown late in the summer, from the middle of August through September, and they will then bloom the following season. When cold weather sets in, about the only protection necessary for the young plants is a covering of leaves, straw or litter to a depth of three or four inches, and a board on top to keep it in place. They should be uncovered soon after the middle of March.

Fertilizing with Pure Bone Dust. For fertilizers use well-decayed stable manure, made very fine and well mixed into the soil, or some first-class commercial fertilizer. **From an experience of several years** we confidently recommend for general use **PURE RAW BONE DUST**, as a fertilizer for all plants we have not found anything better; it is more permanent than stable manure, and has the additional advantage of never introducing seeds of weeds. By its use the foliage of plants soon acquires a rich green color, and many claim that it imparts a brighter hue to the flowers of many species. It should be applied at the time of sowing or of transplanting to gain the best results.

Annuals, Biennials, Perennials. Flowers are classified as **Annuals**, **Biennials** and **Perennials**. **Annuals** are those plants that bloom the first year from seed, and, after ripening their seeds, perish the same season. They comprise many of the most beautiful flowers, and, as a rule, are of easy culture. Some of the Biennials and Perennials will flower the first season if the seed is sown early, and they may then be kept over for another year or longer. Pansy, Snapdragon, Pinks, etc., belong to this class. Biennials bloom the second year from planting the seed, and then die. Perennials, as a rule, bloom the second year, and are more or less permanent thereafter. The seeds of some of the Perennials remain a long time in the soil before germinating. Several species of the Biennials and Perennials will succeed well if the seeds are sown in early autumn.

VINES

For Walls, Trellises, Porches and Pergolas			
Balloon Vine	Balsam Pear	Beans, various	Canary Bird Vine
Cardinal Climber	Cobaea	Cypress Vine	Dolichos
Gourds	Japanese Hop	Hyacinth Beans	Kudzu Vine
Moonflower	Morning Glory	Nasturtium, tall	Passion Flower
Sweet Peas, annual	Sweet Peas, hardy	Thunbergia	Wild Cucumber

TRAILING PLANTS

For Window Boxes, Hanging Baskets and Vases			
Forget-me-not	Ice Plant	Linaria	Lobelia
Minimus	Nasturtium, tall	Petunia	Portulaca

LOW GROWING PLANTS FOR BORDERS AND EDGINGS

Ageratum	Alyssum, white	Alyssum, hardy	Begonia
Bellis	Campanula Carpatica	Candytuft	Carnation
Coleus	Daisy	Dianthus	Eschscholtzia
Feverfew	Forget-me-not	Four O'Clocks	Godetia
Golden Feather	Gomphrena	Heuchera	Kochia
Lobelia	Marigold, dwarf	Nasturtium, dwarf	Pansies
Petunia	Phlox	Poppies	Polyanthus
Salvia	Torenia	Verbenas	Viola Cornuta
Zinnias, dwarf			

PLANTS FOR THE SHADE

Aconitum	Aquilegia	Coreopsis Lanceolata	Daisies
Forget-me-not	Four O'Clocks	Gaillardia Grdf.	Kudzu Vine
Minimus	Nemophila	Pansies	Petunia
Wild Cucumber		Torenia	

PLANTS FOR GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY

Begonia	Calceolaria	Carnation, Chabaud	Coleus
Cineraria	Cyclamen	Geranium	Gloxinia
Heliotrope	Passion Vine	Primulas	Schizanthus
Viola Odorata	Sweet Peas	Torenia	Verbena, Lemon

PLANTS WITH ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE

Amaranthus	Begonia	Canna	Centaurea
Coleus	Eschscholtzia	Euphorbia	Ice Plant
Kochia	Linaria		Ricinus

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

Acroclinium	Ammobium	Elichrysium	Gomphrena
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THE MOST USEFUL FLOWERS FOR BOUQUETS

Achillea	Aconitum	Acroclinium	Ageratum
Ammobium	Anchusa	Antirrhinum	Arctotis
Aquilegia	Asters	Balsam	Calendula
Candytuft	Campanula	Carnation	Cleome
Chrysanthemum	Coreopsis	Cosmos	Dahlia
Daisy, Shasta	Dianthus	Dimorphotheca	Elichrysium
Feverfew	Gaillardia	Geranium	Gomphrena
Gypsophila	Heliotrope	Heuchera	Larkspur
Lupin	Marigold	Mignonette	Nasturtium
Nigella	Pansy	Pentstemon	Petunia
Phlox	Physostegia	Poppy	Pyrethrum
Rudbeckia	Salvia	Salpiglossis	Scabiosa
Schizanthus	Stocks	Sunflower	Sweet Peas
Sweet Sultans	Sweet William	Valeriana	Verbena
Vinca	Wallflower	Zinnia	

HARDY PERENNIALS

Achillea	Aconitum	Alyssum Saxatile	Anchusa
Aquilegia	Chrysanthemum	Campanula	Candytuft, hardy
Carnation	Foxglove	Coreopsis	Daisy
Forget-me-not	Hollyhocks	Gaillardia	Gypsophila
Heuchera	Oenothera	Kudzu Vine	Larkspur
Lupin	Polyanthus	Pentstemon	Phlox
Physostegia	Sweet Peas	Poppy	Pyrethrum
Rudbeckia	Wild Cucumber	Sweet William	Valeriana
Viola Cornuta			

GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS

Our long acquaintance with the trade has put us into close touch with the best flower-seed growers in this country and Europe—many of whom are specialists in their line. We secure our stocks direct and are therefore sure of high grade seeds—the very best the market affords. It is our aim to make the following list complete, including only such kinds as have proven satisfactory in this locality. Our friends may safely make their selections and under reasonable growing conditions be sure of success.

In Ordering, the Numbers are Sufficient

ACHILLEA. (Milfoil or Yarrow.)

NO.		PKT.
1	Piarmica "The Pearl." One of the best hardy white perennials. From spring till frost it is covered with heads of purest white double flowers. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season if sown early. 2 ft.....	10

ACONITUM. (Eisenhut.) (Monk's Hood.)

Hardy perennials with panicles of blue helmet-shaped flowers in the fall.

NO.	PKT.
2	Napellus. Well adapted for growing among the shrubbery and shady corners; 4 ft.

NO.	ACROCLINIUM.	PKT.
	Beautiful and valuable everlasting flowers. Easily grown and used extensively for winter bouquets. Annuals. Bright Pink and White. 1 ft.	
3	Single Mixed .....	.05
	1 ft. ....	.05
4	Double Mixed .....	.05

AGERATUM. (Leberbalsam.)
(Floss Flower.)

One of the very best bedding plants, being literally a sheet of bloom from early summer till frost. The various blue varieties are without doubt the most satisfactory bedding plants of this color for our trying climate. Easily raised from seed, which is usually started in a hotbed or window and transferred to the open ground in May. Can also be sown outdoors in May. Especially fine for pots or window boxes.

5	Dwarf Imperial. Clear Blue, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c..	.05
6	Little Dorrit. Blue, with white center, 6 in. ....	.05
7	Little Blue Star. An attractive mauve blue. 4 to 5 in.....	.10

Plants ready in May.



ALYSSUM. (Steinkraut.)

Free-flowering plants especially suitable for borders. Grows well in any rich garden loam.

8	Little Gem, or Carpet of Snow. Of dwarf, compact habit. It begins to bloom when quite small, and the plants are a solid mass of white from spring to late autumn, and undoubtedly is the best white border plant in the list. Sweetly fragrant. Annual. 4 in.....	.05
9	Saxatile Compactum (Basket of Gold). Showy golden-yellow flowers; hardy perennial; blooms the first season, if sown early indoors; 1 foot.....	.10

AMARANTHUS. (Amarant.)

Highly ornamental foliage plants, producing a striking effect in the flower garden. Sow the seeds early, and set out last of May, or in June, in rich soil. Annual.

10	Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). Red, yellow and green foliage, very attractive; 2 ft..	.05
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AMMOBIUM. (Ammobium.)

Pretty annuals, with white everlasting flowers. Sow the seed the last of May in the open border. They do well in almost any situation.

11	Alatum Grandiflorum. Large flowering and pure white; 2 ft.....	.05
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ANCHUSA (Alkanet).

12	Italica, Dropmore Variety. One of the best hardy perennials. Is becoming more popular each season, bearing flowers of the richest gentian-blue. Blooms freely all summer. 5 ft.....	.15
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NO.	ANTIRRHINUM. (Snapdragon.)	PKT.
	(Loewenmaul.)	

Within the last few years Snapdragons have become immensely popular. This is not to be wondered at, as, whether used for cutting or for show in the garden, they are one of the most valuable flowers which can readily be grown from seed. Sown out of doors the first week of May, the plants bloom early in July, remaining in full flower until November. For earlier flowering, start indoors or in a frame in March, transplanting to the open when the weather is suitable.

TALL GIANT FLOWERING

Plants ready end of May.

13	Pure White ..	.10
15	Rose Pink ...	.10
17	Crescia. Dark scarlet, dark stem.....	.10
18	Delila. Carmine and yellow, white throat	
19	SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of spotted and variegated sorts in addition to all the above. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30...	.10
20	Majus. Tall mixed; 2 ft.....	.05
21	Tom Thumb. Finest dwarf varieties mixed. Fine for borders and constantly in bloom; 6 in.....	.05

AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.) (Akeley.)

Plants ready early in May.

No hardy plant grown from seed is more easily handled than the Columbine. Seed may be planted in the open ground early in spring, and will bloom the same season; or they may be planted in August or September, and will come up early in spring to make vigorous plants, which will bloom abundantly during late spring and early summer.

Columbines should be planted wherever their presence will serve to lighten up a too stiff and formal planting, for no other plant is more generous of its blooms, or is more effectively adapted for cut flowers. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

22	Canadensis. Scarlet and yellow. The native species .....	.05
23	Caerulea. (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Violet-blue and white mixed. Beautiful species .....	.10
24	Long Spurred Hybrids. Best and brightest colors mixed.....	.10
25	Chrysanth. Golden yellow; fine.....	.05
26	Olympica. Large blue flowers.....	.10
27	Glandulosa. Extra large blue flowers with white corolla; short spur. Very beautiful ..	.10

ARCTOTIS GRANDIS. (African Daisy.)

28	A splendid annual with large daisy-like flowers of a pure white, the reverse of the petals being a pale lilac. Easily grown in the sun. Valuable for cutting from July until frost.....	.05
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CROWN ASTER

NO.

PKT.



ASTER. (Schoenkranz, Aster.)

This flower is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective of our garden favorites, producing flowers of great richness and variety of color, in the most perfect and beautiful form during the late summer and early fall. They bear a striking resemblance to Chrysanthemums and are fully as useful for cut flowers. Good culture is essential to an abundance of blooms.

29 **SUPERB MIXED.** Our customers frequently find that the various types of Asters are so beautiful that it is extremely difficult to choose between them. By mixing the tall varieties of every color in all the large-blooming types such as Comet, Crego, Hohenzollern, Ostrich Plume, etc., we have a mixture that will enable everyone to have a few plants of all the choice kinds in a complete assortment of color. We cannot recommend it too highly. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60; 1 oz. \$2.. **.10**

30 **Royal.** Mixed. Extra early dwarf; incurved petals **.10**

31 **Mikado.** Mixed. Branching mid-season type; curled petals **.10**

32 **King.** Mixed. Late blooming; needle type; quilled petals **.10**

33 **Giant Comet.** Mixed. Large, fluffy flowers; mid-season; reflex petals..... **.10**

34 **Ostrich Plume.** Mixed. Comet type but larger and with longer, twisted petals.. **.10**

35 **Extra Early Express.** Mixed. Comet type; large flowers **.10**

36 **Crego.** Mixed. The finest of the Comet type; mid-season; fine for cutting..... **.10**

37 **American Beauty.** Mixed. Late flowering; branching habit; incurve type..... **.10**

38 **Crown Extra Mixed.** Each color has a white center **.10**

39 **Heart of France.** Ruby red; mid-season; branching habit; incurve type. Best pure red **.20**

Most of above sorts may be had in separate colors.

NO.

PKT.

ASTERS—(Continued)

Tall Late Branching Asters.

Plants ready in June.

The finest of the late sorts, especially for cut flowers. Strong, sturdy plants, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall; long, stiff stems with flowers of the largest size. Full double, well adapted to our conditions.

40 Lavender . . . . .	.10	41 Light Pink . . . . .	.10
42 Purple . . . . .	.10	43 Rose Pink . . . . .	.10
44 Red . . . . .	.10	45 White . . . . .	.10
46 Mixed. All the above colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.50.....	.10		

Auricula. See *Primula*.

Baby's Breath. See *Gypsophila*.

Bachelor's Button. See *Centaurea*.

BALLOON VINE. (Herzamen.)
(*Cardiospermum Halicacabum*.)

47 A very pretty climber, interesting for its inflated membranous capsule, from which it derives the name. Annual; 8 ft..... **.05**

BALSAM. (Balsaminen.) (Lady Slipper.)

One of the most beautiful and popular annuals, forming a cone of clear-colored and finely variegated, double, camelia-like flowers. Succeed in a rich soil. Annuals; 2 ft.

48 Splendid Mixture of Choicest Varieties. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.....	.10
49 Camelia-Flowered. Finest mixed; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.....	.10
50 Fine Mixed .....	.05

BALSAM PEAR. (Balsambierne.)

Curious climbers with ornamental foliage. The fruit is bright orange, and, when ripe, bursts open, exposing its bright-red seeds and yellow interior. Very effective on rock-work, stumps, etc. Annual; 10 ft.

51 **Momordica Charantia**

BEGONIA.

These plants rank with the Geraniums and Coleus as bedding plants, surpassing both for the sun and shade. Everblooming.

52 **Vernon.** Bright orange-carmine with deep red leaves. 1 ft. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 90c..... **.10**

See page — for *Tuberous Rooted Begonia*.

Bellis Perennis. See Double Giant Daisy.



BROWALLIA. (Browallia.)

A favorite bedding plant, covered with rich, beautiful winged flowers during the summer and autumn months, supplying a shade of intense blue very uncommon; grows freely in any rich soil; blooms finely in the winter if the plants are lifted in autumn and cut back.

53 **Elegans.** Deep blue with white center; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. **.05**

54 **Elate Mixed.** Blue and white; 18 in..... **.05**

NO.	PKT.
	CELOSIA. (Cockscomb.)
Free blooming annuals of graceful habit and worthy of space in every garden. Very popular because of their ease of culture and large showy combs or feathered spikes. Should be sown early and transplanted in June in light, rich soil. Plants may be lifted in the fall and potted for house decoration, where they remain in bloom for a long period.	
90 Japan Crimson. Huge combs, much cut and beruffled; 3 ft.....	.10
91 Japan Variegated. Beautiful scarlet and gold combs; 3 ft.....	.10
92 Glasgow Prize. Extra fine. Dark leaves and bright crimson combs; 1 ft.....	.10
93 Dwarf Mixed. Shades of red, pink, and yellow. Very fine. Large combs; 1 ft..	.10
94 Ostrich Plume Mixed. (Thompson's Magnifica.) Beautiful plumes of all colors from clear yellow to the darkest red; 2 ft.....	.10



CENTAUREA. (Flockenblume.)

These include such popular annuals as Bachelor's Buttons and Sweet Sultans which are favorites everywhere, they being easy to grow, profuse bloomers from mid-summer to late fall, and requiring but little care. Silver-leaved sorts are also included which are used as borders to beds and for porch-boxes. Annuals.

Bachelor's Buttons.

95 Cyanus. (Cornflower.) Beautiful gentian-blue .....	.05
96 Cyanus Single Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; oz. 40c .....	.05
97 Cyanus Double Mixed......	.10
98 King of Blue Bottles. Large blue, red center. Dwarf and compact. Very striking .....	.05

Dusty Millers.

99 Candidissima. Silvery white foliage; broad and deeply cut. Half-hardy; 1 ft. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.....	.10
100 Gymnocarpa. Finely cut and graceful silvery foliage. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. \$1.00..	.05

See also Sweet Sultans.

Chinese or Indian Pink. See Dianthus.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. (Wucherblume Goldblume.)

Showy and effective garden favorites. The annual varieties are in great demand, and extensively grown for cut flowers, making a fine pot plant for winter, and excellent for beds or borders through the summer. Succeed best in loam and rotted manure, equal parts.

Seeds may be sown in hotbeds during March or outdoors during May. Pinching back in early growth makes bushy and shapely plants. Average height $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

101 Chinese Large Flowered Double Mixed. Well-known variety for pot and green-house culture; half-hardy perennial....	.10
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NO.	PKT.
	CHRYSANTHEMUM—(Continued)
102 Japonicum Double Mixed. Magnificent perennials; white and yellow.....	.10
103 Double Mixed Coronarium. Annual.....	.05

104 **Single Mixed Carinatum.** (Painted Daisies.) Annual

Plants of hardy garden varieties ready in May and June.

CINERARIA. (Aschenpflanze.)

A favorite greenhouse plant with a great variety of beautiful colors, blooming through the winter and spring months. Seed should be sown in July or August; when large enough, put in an equal mixture of loam, leaf-mold and sand, and in December repot in a stronger soil.

105 Hy'bida Grandiflora. This strain saved only from extra large-flowering prize varieties; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	.50
106 Hybida Grandiflora Nana. New, large-flowering, dwarf varieties, splendid strain; 8 in. .....	.50

CLEOME PUNGENS.

Singular showy plants, attractive for a background to other flowers; growing 3 ft. high and usually called:

107 Giant Spider Plant; pink.05
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COBAEA. (Cobaea.) (Cathedral Bells.)

108 Scandens. A magnificent rapid-growing vine, with beautiful foliage, and large purple, bell-shaped flowers; seed should be planted edgewise, and covered lightly; best sown indoors in March. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz. \$1.00.....	.10
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Plants ready in May.

Cock's Comb. See Celosia.

COLEUS.

A great variety of brilliant colors can be had in plants grown from our seed. Extensively used for bedding, they making a fine show in any sunny spot. Best when sown indoors in March or April.

109 Finest Mixed. A very choice mixture; $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt. 25c.....	.50
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Plants ready in June.

Columbine. See Aquilegia.

Convolvulus Major. See Morning Glory.

COREOPSIS. (Calliopsis.) (Gottesaugen.)

Showy and beautiful free-flowering plants of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to stand 6 inches to 12 inches apart. By keeping the old flowers cut off the flowering season can be lengthened until late autumn.

110 Fine Mixed Tall. All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c.; oz. 40c. Annual.....	.05
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111 Coronata. (Crown of Gold.) Large golden yellow. Very fine for cutting. 1 ft. Annual05
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112 Drummondii. (Golden Wave.) Rich yellow with a circle of crimson-brown about the center. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Annual.....	.05
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113 Purpurea. Elegant dark-brown. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Annual05
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114 Tinctoria. Golden-yellow and brown. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Annual05
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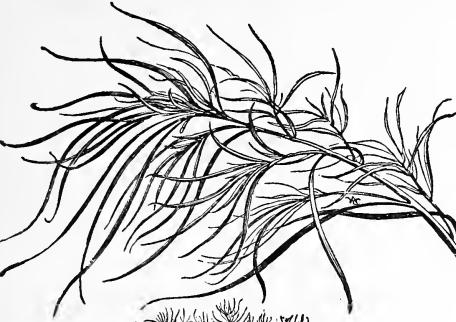
115 Lanceolata Grandiflora. This is one of the finest of hardy plants with large, showy, bright yellow flowers produced in the greatest abundance from June till frost. As a cut flower they stand near the head among hardy plants, having long stems and lasting in good condition a week or more. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first year if sown early05
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Plants ready end of April.

NO.	DELPHINIUM. (Larkspur.)	PKT.	NO.	ELICHRYSUM. (Straw Flower.) (Strohblume)	PKT.
	In variety and beauty of its blue tints, which are as numerous as they are charming, no other plant can equal the Delphinium. The brilliant flowers are strongly effective in beds or masses, in borders, shrubberies, or in combination with white lilies. Some of the species flower both early and late; the season for all can be prolonged by cutting away withered flower-stems. All varieties are easily cultivated and adaptable to many conditions, but in a soil deeply dug and well enriched with fine old manure, their blooms are the finest. Setting them $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet each way is not too much for the taller sorts.			Large double flowers of bright hues. Given plenty of room in the garden they make a fine show. Much prized for winter bouquets. Succeed in any good garden loam. Annuals.	
152	Double Mixed. All colors; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.; oz. 75c.....	.05	152	Double Mixed. All colors; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.; oz. 75c.....	.05
	Perennial Varieties.			EUPHORIA. (Snow on the Mountain.) (Wolfsmilch.)	
	For annual sorts, see Larkspur.			A showy border plant, foliage veined and margined with white. Grows well in common garden loam.	
138	Belladonna. (Everblooming Hardy Larkspur.) This is the freest and most continuous blooming Hardy Larkspur. The clear turquoise-blue of its flowers is not equalled for delicacy and beauty. A really exquisite Larkspur. 3 ft.....	.10	153	Variegata. Very ornamental. Annual; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.; oz. 90c.....	.05
139	Chinense. (Blue Butterfly.) A distinct and neat variety, growing about 18 inches high, with fine feathery foliage, and producing freely spikes of large blossoms. Mixed blue and white. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.....	.05		FEVERFEW. (Matricaria.) (Mutterkraut.)	
140	Elatum. (Bee Larkspur.) Rich blue of various shades with black centres; grows 3 to 5 ft. high.....	.05		A splendid, low-growing annual for bedding. Equally valuable for cut-flowers and extensively used by florists. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil. Half-hardy perennial.	
141	Formosum. Beautiful spikes of rich blue flowers, with a white centre; 3 ft. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.....	.05	154	Parthenium. Dwarf double white; very fine; 1 ft.....	.05
142	Perennial Hybrids. Will produce strong, vigorous plants with large spikes and flowers of the finest shades of blue. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.....	.10		FOXGLOVE. (Digitalis.) (Fingerhut.)	
	<i>Plants ready in May.</i>			Tall stately spikes with large, tube-like flowers prettily spotted. Handsome and ornamental plants for the border, preferring a rich loam and partial shade. Biennials. 3 ft.	
	DIANTHUS. (Chinese Pink.) (Nelke.)		155	Gloxinooides. Finely spotted varieties, mixed .....	.05
	The following all bloom the first year, and are highly valued for the beauty of their flowers, which present a rich variety of colors. The different varieties are hardy, and usually live over winter, blooming more profusely the second year. 1 ft.			<i>Plants ready first of May.</i>	
143	Double Brilliant Red. An elegant shade for adding a splash of color to the garden. Very fine .....	.10		FOUR O'CLOCK. (Mirabilis.) (Wunderblume)	
144	Chinese Double Extra Fine. A splendid mixture suitable for beds and borders. Very brightest colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.....	.05		A well-known, old-fashioned, garden favorite with beautiful foliage and fragrant flowers. They will grow anywhere in the sun, require no special care and are especially useful as a temporary hedge. In rich loam, plants will spread three feet. Blooms first year.	
145	Double Japan Fringed. Large flowers varying from the richest crimson to the most delicate shade of pink.....	.10	156	Hybrid Fine Mixed. A splendid mixture of all colors in great variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; .....	.05
146	Plumarius Double. (Double Hardy Garden Pinks.) The finest shades for summer-blooming borders. Does well in sun or shade.....	.10		FORGET-ME-NOT. (Myosotis.) (Vergiss-mein-nicht.)	
	<i>Plants in May.</i>			Few spring flowers are more admired than the lovely Forget-Me-Nots, which are especially effective when grown in masses. Are hardy if given slight protection through the winter. Seed may be sown any time from spring till mid-summer. Dissitiflora comes into bloom in April, and is largely used for bedding or borders in connection with spring-flowering bulbs, Pansies, etc. The Palustris sorts do not bloom till May, but continue till fall. Success best in moist situations.	
	DOLICHOS. (Hyacinth Bean.)		157	Palustris. Large-flowering. (True Forget-me-not.) Beautiful blue; Perennial, but blooms first year. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.....	.10
	A beautiful quick-growing climber, with purple and white flowers blooming in clusters resembling the blossoms of hyacinths. Will thrive in a hot situation; annual; 15 ft.		158	Palustris Semperflorens. A dwarf form blooming all summer .....	.10
147	Soudan. Purple. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.; oz. 40c... .05		159	Dissitiflora. Of dwarf, compact habit, with sprays of large, exquisite blue flowers, especially adapted for planting among spring flowering bulbs. Early. Per $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50 cts.....	.10
148	Japanese. White. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.; oz. 40c.. .05			GAILLARDIA. (Gaillardie.) (Blanket Flower.)	
	Dusty Miller. See Centaurea.			These are among the showiest plants in the garden, blooming as they do during a long season from early summer until frost. The daisy-like flowers are generally red with yellow tips. Excellent for cutting. Easily grown in any location where a blaze of color is wanted. 18 inches.	
	ESCHSCHOLTZIA. (Eschscholtzie.) (California Poppy.)		160	Single Annual Mixed. .....	.05
	Very attractive annuals for edging beds and borders. Finely cut foliage. Profuse flowering from June until frost. The yellow shades make a beautiful contrast with the Larkspurs and Cornflowers.		161	Double Annual Mixed. .....	.05
149	Californica. The True California Poppy; rich yellow; 1 ft.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c.. .05		162	Grandiflora Mixed. Very large, handsome flowers. One of our most popular perennials. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.....	.05
150	Golden West. A superb variety with large deep yellow flowers; 2 ft..... .05			<i>Plants of the latter ready in May.</i>	
151	Giant Orange. (New.) A rich deep orange of the very largest size. Worthy of a trial .....	.10			

NO.	PKT.
GERANIUM. (Storchschnabel.)	
These grow readily from seed and bloom the first year, often producing novel sorts. Seed should be started indoors and transplanted outside in May or June.	
163 Choicest Mixed. Saved from the finest show flowers only .....	.25
Pot plants of standard sorts ready end of May.	
	
GLOXINIA.	
Exquisite plants for the house and conservatory. Handsome bell-shaped flowers of the richest colors.	
164 Choice Hybrid Mixed. Saved from a splendid collection of French varieties. Very fine .....	.50
Also Bulbs in April and May.	
Gilliflower. See Stocks.	
GODETIA. (Godetie.)	
An attractive hardy annual, deserving more extensive cultivation. The plants bloom profusely and bear showy flowers of satiny texture in many rich and varied colors. They do best in a rather poor soil. 1 foot.	
165 Tall Finest Mixed. All colors.....	.05
GOLDEN FEATHER. (Pyrethrum.) (Metterich.)	
Indispensable as a foliage plant for edging. Of a beautiful golden-yellow throughout the season.	
166 Aureum. Golden foliage; biennial; 1 ft; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.; oz. 80c.....	.05
GOMPHRENA. (Globe Amaranth.) (Kugelamaranth.)	
Well-known everlasting, with showy flowers resembling clover heads; extensively used in winter decorations. Start the seed in heat, and transplant, as they are slow to germinate outside. Annuals.	
167 Globosa Mixed; 2 ft.....	.05
GOURLDS. (Kuerbis.)	
Where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly gourds are very useful. Most will grow 20 to 30 feet in a season. The fruit is curiously-shaped and ornamental. Especially adapted for pergolas, trellises, and fences.	
168 Hercules Club. Club-shaped.....	.05
169 African Pipe. (Calabash.) Smoker's delight .....	.10
170 Dish Rag .....	.05
171 Bottle-Shaped. Very desirable.....	.05
172 Dipper .....	.05
173 Large Varieties, Mixed. oz. 30c.....	.05
174 Egg-Shaped. Resembling an egg.....	.05
175 Mock Orange. Shape and color of an orange .....	.05
176 Pear-Shaped Bi-Color. Half green, half yellow .....	.05
177 Small Varieties, Mixed. oz. 30c.....	.05

NO.	PKT.
GYPSOPHILA. (Gypsbraut.) (Baby's Breath)	
Graceful, free-flowering plants. Flowers small, but produced in great quantities in loose panicles; elegant for bouquets. Succeed well in common garden soil.	
178 Elegans. White, annual, 1½ ft.....	.05
179 Elegans Rosea. Pink, annual, 1½ ft....	.05
180 Muralis. Dwarf pink, annual, 6 in....	.05
181 Paniculata. A fine hardy white perennial especially for bouquets; 2 ft. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 10c.....	.05
Plants of the latter ready first of May.	
Helianthus. See Sunflower.	
Helichrysum. See Elichrysum.	
HELIOTROPE. (Sonnenwende.)	
Well known deliciously fragrant plants; excellent for bedding purposes or pot-culture. Half-hardy perennial.	
182 Finest Mixed. 18 in.....	.10
Plants ready end of May.	
HEUCHERA. (Alum Root.) (Heuchere.)	
Desirable bushy, hardy perennials, bearing many slender stems of bright, dark-crimson flowers during July and August. Grow in any good garden soil.	
183 Sanguinea. Splendens. Dark-crimson; 1 ft. ....	.10
Hibiscus. See Mallow.	
HOLLYHOCK. (Stock-rose.)	
This is one of our handsome ornamental biennials, bearing spikes of flowers, about 5 ft. high, of almost every color. A clump in any garden gives an effect not obtainable with any other plant. Without an equal for planting among shrubbery or as a background. Seed sown in June or earlier will flower the following season. They require dry, deep soil, enriched with plenty of manure.	
184 Hybrid Double Annual. Mixed: a new, everblooming type, flowering the first season. Start the seed early in the hot-bed .....	.10
Best Double Varieties.	
185 Cherry-red . . . . .	.10
186 Maroon . . . . .	.10
187 Flesh-pink . . . . .	.10
188 Rose-pink . . . . .	.10
189 Sulphur-yellow . . . . .	.10
190 Pure white . . . . .	.10
191 SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of the choicest kinds, all colors. A beautiful assortment. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.....	.10
192 Allegheny. Semi-double, fringed; mixed colors; quite unlike the preceding and very showy .....	.10
Plants early in May.	
Hyacinth Bean. See Dolichos.	
ICE-PLANT. (Eispflanze.)	
193 A pretty little trailing plant; the leaves and stalks being covered with small, watery globules, giving it the appearance of being covered with ice. A valuable plant for dry, sunny locations on banks, rockwork, borders and hanging-baskets. Annual .....	.05
Ipomoea. See Morning Glory.	
JAPANESE HOP VINE. (Humulus Japonicus.) (Hopfen.)	
A very rapid growing vine, with fine foliage, which is very dense and quite free from insect enemies, and which endures the heat remarkably. Grows 25 ft. high and self sows if the ground is not disturbed. Annual.	
194 Green Leaved. Large, dark foliage; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.....	.05
195 Variegated. Like the preceding except with variegated foliage. Makes a handsome vine; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.....	.05
Joseph's Coat. See Amaranthus.	
Kenilworth Ivy. See Linaria.	

NO.	PKT.	PKT.
		LARKSPUR—(Continued)
		well when cut. Good, rich soil dug deep and a sunny location suit them best.
		Double Branching or Stock-Flowered. The finest double flowers and colors. 2½ ft.
198	Carmine	199 Lilac
200	Pink	201 White
202	Double Mixed.	All colors; ½ oz. 15c... .05
		LAVATERA. (Annual Mallow.)
203	Trimestris Mixed.	A very beautiful and showy annual, growing about 2 ft. high and covered during the entire summer with large cup-shaped shrimp-pink flowers; in a border or bed the effect is very bright. Sow in May where they are to bloom and thin out to 12 in. apart..... .05
		Lavender. See Herbs.
		LINARIA. (Kenilworth Ivy.) (Cymbelkraut.)
		This is perhaps better known under the name of Coliseum or Kenilworth Ivy. It is a very handsome trailing plant, suitable for hanging-baskets and window boxes.
204	Cymbalaria.	Lavender and purple..... .05
		
		LOBELIA. (Lobelia.)
		Exceedingly pretty, profusely-blooming plants, of easy culture; valuable for beds, borders, baskets, etc. Tender perennials, flowering first season from seed.
205	Erinus Gracilis.	Light blue; trailing; fine for baskets. Light green foliage. ½ oz. 40c..... .05
206	Crystal Palace Compacta.	Freect; dark blue; for bedding. Dark green foliage. 6 in.; ½ oz. 50c..... .05
		Love in a Mist. See Nigella.
		Lovegrove. See Nemophila.
		LUPINS. (Wolfsbohne.)
207	Annual Mixed.	Free-flowering, easily grown plants with long, graceful spikes of various colored pea-shaped flowers. Valuable for beds, borders and for cutting. 2 to 3 ft..... .05
208	Polyphyllus Mixed.	Effective hardy perennials growing in any good garden soil. Bloom in May and June. 3 ft..... .05
		Marguerite. See Carnation.
		Matricaria. See Feverfew.
		Martynia. See under Herbs.
		MALLOW MARVELS.
		There is no more striking sight than a plant of this grand perennial in full flower in August and September. The individual flowers are of enormous size, many measuring 9 in. or more across. In texture they resemble the finest satin. Their coloring is gorgeous, embracing all the beautiful variations from white to deep red. Our seed has been grown from plants selected for size and brilliancy of bloom. Everyone should have a few plants of these. They adapt themselves readily to all locations and conditions of soil. Very popular.
209	Splendid Hybrid Mixed.	½ oz. 50c..... .10
		<i>Roots ready in May.</i>
		For perennial varieties, see Delphinium.
		This is one of our best garden flowers. Seeds sown in the open ground before the close of April will produce flowering plants by the beginning of July, and give a continuous succession of flowers from them until frost. They make handsome beds and their free, graceful habit and bright colors are very effective when interspersed in the old-fashioned flower or shrubby border. They stand

NO.	PKT.	NO.	PKT.
			
MARIGOLD. (Tagetes.) (Sammetblume.)			
In the autumn these old garden favorites are in their prime with a wealth of bright colors. Easy of culture and suited to bedding in light soil in full exposure to the sun. The rich yellows in combination with the blue Larkspurs and Corn-flowers are very striking.			
Double African Sorts.			
These are uniformly large and self-colored in yellow or orange.		MORNING GLORY. (Trichterwinde.) <i>Convolvulus and Ipomoea.</i>	
210 Early Dwarf Mixed. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c..... .05		Extensive genus of twining plants; remarkable for their fine foliage and showy flowers. Well adapted for open air or greenhouse culture. Annuals.	
211 Tall Orange ..... .05			
212 Tall Lemon ..... .05			
213 African Tall Double Mixed. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.. .05			
French Sorts.			
These are smaller in size of flower but none the less handsome and striking. Includes both striped and single kinds. Fine for edgings.			
214 Golden Heart. Very large flowering. Golden yellow, brown margin..... .05			
215 Double Cloth of Gold. Bright gold stripes on dark petals..... .05			
216 French Tall Double Mixed. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.. .05			
217 Single Legion of Honor. Dwarf, golden yellow with a crimson spot on each petal .. .05			
218 French Double Dwarf Mixed. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c .05			
MIGNONETTE. (Reseda.)			
A well-known favorite for pot or garden culture, with very fragrant spikes of flowers. If well thinned out they produce stronger plants and larger spikes of flowers. Grown in light, sandy soil, its fragrance is much stronger than when grown in a rich soil. Cannot be transplanted. Annual.			
219 Large Sweet-scented. The best for garden; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c..... .05			
220 Machet. Of dwarf pyramidal growth, bearing numerous flower stalks; highly colored and very fragrant; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.... .05			
221 Goliath. Of strong, yet compact habit, with rich green foliage; the giant trusses of flowers being borne on erect, strong, stiff stalks and surpassing all others in brilliancy of color; especially suited for house culture; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.... .10			
Plants ready end of May.			
Mourning Bride. See Scabiosa.			
Musk Plant. See Mimulus.			
Myosotis. See Forget-Me-Not.			

NASTURTIUMS

No garden is complete without a bed or row of Nasturtiums. For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence nothing excels them for the yard. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well-drained, sunny position, and within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms. The varieties offered below were selected from a very large number of popular sorts as being the best and most distinct. Plant the seeds 1 in. deep, the tall sorts 2 in. apart and the dwarf about 4 in. apart each way. The plants will produce more flowers in rather poor soil, but should not be allowed to go to seed.



NO.

TALL VARIETIES—Height 5 ft.

Elegant and luxuriant climbers for verandas, trellises, etc. May be used to cover unsightly railings and to trail over rough ground with fine effect.

228	Asa Gray.	Cream yellow.....	.05
229	*Brilliant.	Bright scarlet.....	.05
230	Mars.	Large flowering, dark red.....	.05
231	Dark Crimson	.....	.05
232	Dunnett's Orange	.....	.05
233	Edward Otto.	Lilac brown.....	.05
234	*Firefly.	Dark orange; spotted.....	.05
235	Giant of Battles.	Light yellow; spotted.....	.05
236	Golden Queen.	Pure yellow.....	.05
237	Hemisphaericum.	Straw color.....	.05
238	King of the Blacks.	Black red.....	.05
239	King Theodore.	Crimson.....	.05
240	Lucifer.	Very dark scarlet.....	.05

PKT.

NO.	PKT.	
241	*Margaret. Cream white; veined.....	.05
242	Moltke. Bluish rose.....	.05
243	Regaleanum. Violet crimson.....	.05
244	Scheurianum. Striped.....	.05
245	Spitfire. Fiery scarlet.....	.05
246	*Vesuvius. Salmon rose.....	.05
247	Ivy-Leaved. Leaves shaped like the English Ivy; deep scarlet.....	.05
248	Madame Guenther's Hybrids. A new strain in many shades, beautifully mottled and stained.....	.05
249	Chameleon. The latest addition and a decided departure. One plant bears several shades at one time.....	.05
250	SUPERB HYBRID MIXED. This is our own mixture of all the above sorts carefully blended so as to give a complete range of fine colors in the most desirable proportion and is therefore not to be compared with ordinary mixtures.	.05
	½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; 4 oz. 75c.....	.05

DWARF VARIETIES—Height 1 ft.

These sorts are excellent for bedding and will produce a wealth of flowers if given ample room and soil that is not too rich. Earth that is too rich in nitrogen will produce leaves at the expense of flowers.

251	Aurora. Yellow veined.....	.05
252	Cloth of Gold. Scarlet; golden leaves..	.05
253	Dark Crimson .....	.05
254	*Empress of India. Dark scarlet.....	.05
255	*Golden King .....	.05
256	King of Tom Thumbs. Bright scarlet..	.05
257	Pearl .....	.05
258	Prince Henry. Cream white spotted....	.05
259	Regalianum. Violet crimson.....	.05
260	Spotted King. Dark yellow.....	.05
261	Vesuvius. Salmon rose.....	.05
262	Chameleon. Has different colors of flowers on the same plant.....	.05
263	DWARF VARIETIES MIXED. In the mixing of this we use equally as much effort to secure a pleasing blend as we do in our Superb Mixed Tall and it will give as fine results. We can recommend it highly to all wishing an extra fine assortment.	
	½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; 4 oz. 75c.	.05
	*Dark Leaved Varieties.	
264	Lilliput-Hybrids. Queen of Holland. A new type making a small dense bush with flowers produced in such profusion as to hide the foliage.....	
	.05	

NEMOPHILA. (Lovegrove.) (Triften oder Hainblume.)

Neat and compact, with varied and beautiful colors, blooming all summer. Suitable for beds, borders and pot culture. Grow best in a moist, partially-shaded situation and not very rich soil. Annual.

265 Finest Mixed. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft..... .05

NICOTIANA. (Tabak.) (Sweet Scented Tobacco.)

A graceful garden plant which has the peculiar habit of perfuming the garden every morning and evening. The flowers are tubular, opening to a star at the end. Very attractive when in full bloom. Start in hotbeds in March for early flowers. Set 18 in. each way.

266 Affinis. Pure white..... .05

NIGELLA. (Love in a Mist.) (Schwarzkuemmel.)

Popular annuals growing about 18 in. high. Slender and pretty cosmos-like foliage. The double rosette-like flowers are nice in the garden as well as for cut-flowers. Sow outside in May.

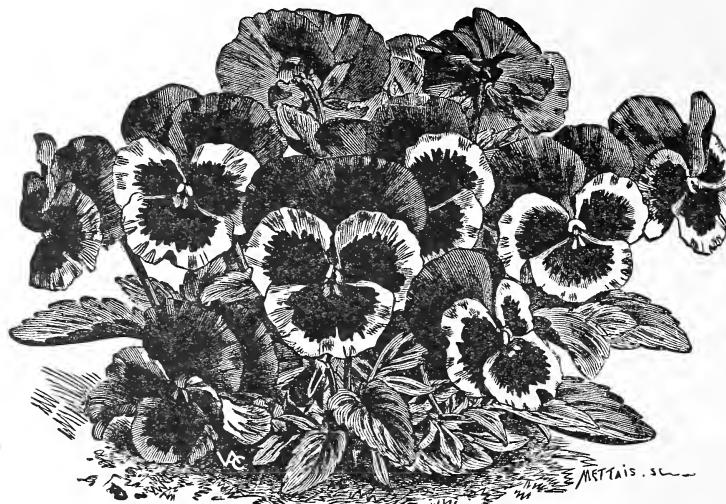
267 Finest Mixed. Blue and white. 1 ft.... .05

268 Miss Jekyll. Large, corn-flower blue... .10

OENOTHERA. (Evening Primrose.) (Nachtkerze.)

Beautiful, free-flowering plants, very useful for beds and borders, flowering in long spikes. Common garden loam. Biennial.

269 Biennis. Beautiful clear canary-yellow. .05



PANSY (*Heartsease, Viola Tricolor.*)
(*Stiefmuutterchen.*)

We endeavor to get absolutely the best strains of Pansies grown in France and Germany. A perusal of the list will show the choicest varieties, regardless of cost and if proper care is exercised in sowing, the germination will be found to be high. Seed sown in hotbeds or cold frames in February or March will flower better during the fall and winter, while that sown in August or September and wintered over will give better results in spring and summer. On account of the delicate nature of the fancy varieties, extreme care should be used to start the seeds, light, rich soil, made fine with a rake or sieve being important and a covering of newspaper or cheese-cloth until the seeds, which should be only slightly covered with soil, are up, is absolutely necessary to insure a good stand.

If more plants come up than are needed, when they have their fourth or fifth leaf transplant them 3 in. apart each way, taking them as they come, rather than picking out the strongest, as the delicate plants are apt to produce the finest flowers. Protection from the midday sun is necessary to have large flowers, and keeping them picked will extend the flowering period. A mulching of Sheep Manure twice a month and a dusting of Tobacco Dust as often, will make them grow and keep the insects away.

The Giant flowering only are listed.

NO.	PKT.	NO.	PKT.	
270 Trimardeau Mixed.	1/4 oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50.	.20	293 Black. True20
271 Bugnot. Mixed; stained.....	.20	294 Royal Purple .....	.20
272 Boulogne. Mixed; stained.....	.20	295 SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of all the above large-flowering sorts including the very choicest Pansies grown. It is unsurpassed. 1/4 oz. 75c; oz. \$3.00; 4 oz. \$10.00. A packet containing over 500 seeds .....	.20
273 Parisian. Mixed; stained.....	.20	296 FANCY SELECT. This mixture is our own selection from the above list of all the rarest, high-priced varieties and is intended for the specialist. None of the ordinary colors are included but only the new, rare, unusual shades. 1/4 oz. \$3.00; per packet of about 250 seeds....	.25	
274 Odier. Five-blotted; mixed.....	.20	297 Fine Mixed. Includes all the small-flowering sorts; 1/4 oz. 40c; oz. \$1.50....	.10	
275 Masterpiece. Mixed, blotched and curled .....	.20	298 Tufted Pansies. (<i>Viola Cornuta.</i>) Until recently, these have been little appreciated in this country. In France and England they are used extensively for borders, where their masses of bright flowers are charming.....	.10
276 Cassier's Blotched. Mixed.....	.20	299 Orchid Flowering. This distinct strain includes all the unusual shades of coloring in Pansies; chamois, terra-cotta, pink, lilac, rose and orange. Medium in size, yet dainty and admired for their charming markings .....	.10
277 Madame Perret. Wine shades.....	.20			
278 Stained, White Ground.....	.20			
279 Stained, Red and Brown Ground.....	.20			
280 Pure White .....	.20		
281 Imperial Blue. Blue.....	.20			
282 Lord Beaconsfield Improved. Purple and white .....	.20		
283 Peacock. Beautiful .....	.20		
284 Fire King. Golden, upper petals purple .....	.20		
285 Adonis. Light blue.....	.20			
286 Indigo Blue .....	.20		
286 Hortensia Red. Rare color.....	.20			
288 Blotched and Striped.....	.20			
289 Pure Yellow .....	.20		
290 Yellow, Purple Stained.....	.20			
291 White, Purple Stained.....	.20			
292 Brilliant Red .....	.20		

Plants raised from our own stock seed, one dozen in a basket. Ready in May.

NO.		PKT.	NO.		PKT.
	PASSION FLOWER.			DOUBLE PETUNIA.	
	Few effects are more charming than these blue Passion flowers covering a greenhouse wall with their rich green foliage and sky-blue blossoms.			It is, perhaps, not generally understood by the buying public that seed of the double sorts are only obtained by artificially fecundating single blooms with the pollen from the double. This makes the seed necessarily high priced. In spite of all possible care only a small percentage will produce double flowers, but the singles are of an unusually fine quality. The finest doubles are always grown from seed; when propagated from cuttings they degenerate.	
309	Caerulia Grandiflora. Blue .....	.10		The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as these invariably produce the finest double blooms. The same is true of the single sorts, the large strong seedlings usually being weedy, while the, at first, least promising ones produce the very finest flowers of the best colorings.	
	PENTSTEMON. (Fuenfbladen, Bartfaden.)			It is always best to sow Petunias indoors and transplant to the open in May.	
	Beautiful and attractive, hardy, herbaceous plants, with long, graceful spikes of richly colored flowers. Succeed in a light loam, and should have a dry situation, as they suffer more from wet than cold during the winter.			320 Double Mixed Fringed. Extra fringed, blottedched and striped, fecundated with double of the best strain. $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt. 25c.. .50	
310	Hybrid Extra Mixed. Fine large flowered strain. Perennial. 2 ft.....	.10			
311	Gloxinioides, "Sensation." As a bedding plant this takes rank with the Petunia, Phlox, etc., etc. It grows about 2 feet high, every branch being a spike of large, trumpet-like flowers in a very wide range of bright colors, including rose, red, carmine, cherry, pink, lilac, purple, etc. Not quite hardy and best treated like Petunias, Verbenas, Salvia, etc. ....	.10			
	SINGLE PETÚNIA. (Petunie.)				
	For outdoor decoration or house culture few plants equal the Petunia in effectiveness. They commence flowering early and continue a sheet of bloom throughout the whole season until killed by frost; easily cultivated, only requiring a good soil and sunny position.				
312	Giant Ruffled. Flowers of unusual size and substance, ruffled and fringed, in the most beautiful of colors.....	.25			
313	California Giants. A new, magnificent strain surpassing all others in size and coloring. Deep yellow throats. $\frac{1}{2}$ pkts. 25c.....	.50			
314	Howard's Star. A beautiful free-flowering strain, color crimson maroon with a clearly-defined, five-pointed star of blush-white. For bedding, baskets, vases, etc., this is exceptionally fine....	.10			
315	Rosy Morn. A soft carmine pink with white throat; makes a very dainty and at the same time effective border.....	.10			
316	Adonis. Carmine-red, white throat....	.10			
317	Snowball. A compact pure white sort for massing. Very free flowering.....	.10			
318	Fine Mixed .....	.05			
319	Extra Choice Hybrid Mixed. A very fine strain of bright colors. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.; oz. 80c. ....	.10			



DOUBLE PETUNIA

NO.		PKT.
	DOUBLE PETUNIA.	

It is, perhaps, not generally understood by the buying public that seed of the double sorts are only obtained by artificially fecundating single blooms with the pollen from the double. This makes the seed necessarily high priced. In spite of all possible care only a small percentage will produce double flowers, but the singles are of an unusually fine quality. The finest doubles are always grown from seed; when propagated from cuttings they degenerate.

The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as these invariably produce the finest double blooms. The same is true of the single sorts, the large strong seedlings usually being weedy, while the, at first, least promising ones produce the very finest flowers of the best colorings.

It is always best to sow Petunias indoors and transplant to the open in May.

320 **Double Mixed Fringed.** Extra fringed, blottedched and striped, fecundated with double of the best strain. $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt. 25c.. .50

Plants ready in May.

Pelargonium. See Geranium.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA
(Flammenblume.)

The Phloxes are the showiest and most easily raised of all Annuals. We know of nothing which produces such a continuous supply of the most attractive flowers in a most wonderful range of colors. All the tints of the rainbow are represented with all possible variations of stripes, veins and eyes of contrasting shades. Seed should be sown in the ground as soon as danger of frost is over and in a few weeks the beds are a blaze of glory. May be grown in beds or borders, boxes or vases and make splendid cutting material as the blooms last long in water. 1 ft.

321	Pure White .05 |	322	Bright Scarlet .05
323	Bright Pink .05 |	324	Dark Purple .05
325	Bright Red, White Center.....		.05
326	Bright Rose, White Center.....		.05
327	Flesh Color, Purple Center.....		.05
328	Striped Mixed. Brilliant hues.....		.05
329	Star Phlox Mixed. A novel star-shaped flower of the prettiest colors.....		.05
330	SUPERB MIXED. Our own splendid mixture of above separate colors and kinds, insuring some of every color in each packet; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; oz. \$1.25.....		.05
331	Dwarf Phlox. These are bushy plants 6 or 8 in. high, especially desirable for ribbon borders. Large flowers and brilliant colors. Extra mixed.....		.05

PKT.	PERENNIAL PHLOX. (P. Decussata.)
Hardy herbaceous perennial and quite distinct from the varieties of <i>Phlox Drummondii</i> offered above, which are annuals. For best results sow as soon as frost is out of the ground in spring or as soon as gathered in the autumn. The seed we send out has been saved from a choice collection and is supplied in mixture only.	
332	Choice Mixed. Brilliant colors; 2½ ft. .10
<i>A very fine collection of choicest varieties of plants ready in April.</i>	
Platycodon. See <i>Campanula</i> .	
Polyanthus. See <i>Primula</i> .	
PORTULACA. (Portulak.) (Irish Moss.)	PORTULACA. (Portulak.) (Irish Moss.)
Too much cannot be said in praise of this popular and handsome annual which produces a perfect carpet in a remarkably short time. Succeeds best in an exposed, sunny location and flourishes in dry and very shallow soil. It is of a creeping nature with moss-like foliage, which from early summer until frost is hidden by the brilliant rose-like flowers that open wide in the morning and close in the evening. Because of its foliage it is frequently known as Irish Moss or Moss Rose. It is well to mix the seed with three or four times its bulk of dry sand or soil which permits an even and easy distribution of the seed. It may safely be sown the latter part of April.	
333	SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of the finest eleven separate colors and unsurpassed for brilliancy and size. .05
334	Double Mixed. Saved from the best varieties and colors and producing a large percentage of double flowers. .10
Pot Marigold. See <i>Calendula</i> .	
POPPY. (Papaver.) (Mohn.)	POPPY. (Papaver.) (Mohn.)
Annual Poppies should be sown as early in the spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Sow very thinly, preferably in cloudy weather or after a shower, barely cover the seed, press down firmly, and they will come up in a few days. If they come up too thickly they must be thinned out to stand 3 or 4 in. or more apart if you wish best results. It is well to make several sowings at intervals to keep up a succession of bloom. If picked just before expanding the flowers will last several days. It is also advisable to pick the old flowers as soon as fallen, which will lengthen the blooming season quite a while.	
335	Carnation Double Scarlet. Splendid double fringed flowers of the brightest scarlet. ¼ oz. 15c. .05
336	Large Flowered Carnation Mixed. Beautiful colors of largest size double and full. ¼ oz. 10c; oz. 30c. .05
337	Paeony-Flowered. Showy flowers of a globular form, resembling full-blown Peonies. Handsome colors. .05
338	Shirley, Extra Mixed. Annual; a most beautiful semi-double variety; does well in any garden and embraces a great variety of colors, ranging from pure white, through many delicate shades of pink, to bright red. If cut before the sun strikes them they will keep a day in water. ½ oz. 15c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c. .05
339	Single Tulip Poppy. One of the most brilliant; the flowers are 3 in. across and closely resemble the brilliant Scarlet Gesneriana Tulip; 2 ft. ¼ oz. 25c. .05
HARDY PERENNIAL POPPIES.	HARDY PERENNIAL POPPIES.
Oriental Poppies should be sown in early spring in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work. The plants disappear during July or August, appearing again as soon as the weather gets cool. It is well to mark the places they are planted with a stake to insure the roots against disturbance during their annual resting period.	
340	Bracteatum. A very large orange-scarlet flower, averaging 5 in. in diameter; perennial; 3 ft. .05



CARNATION POPPIES

341	Oriental (The Large Oriental Poppy). A charming summer-flowering hardy plant, producing numerous leafy stems about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, with large deep crimson flowers; having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal; exceedingly showy.	.05
342	Oriental , Finest Mixed Hybrids. Saved from a large number of named sorts....	.10
343	Iceland . Hardy, flowering the first year from seed, blooming almost as quickly as the annual sorts. They are of graceful, neat habit, with bright green, fern-like foliage, 12 in. high, bearing their brilliant white, yellow and orange flowers in endless profusion; most useful for cutting . . . . .	.05
<i>Plants ready in May.</i>		
California Poppy. See <i>Eschscholtzia</i> .		
PRIMULA. (Primrose.) (Primel.)		
The charming and beautiful Chinese and <i>Obconica</i> Primroses are indispensable for winter and spring decorations in the home or conservatory. They are of the easiest culture in the greenhouse or light window of the living-room, flowering abundantly and continuously with little care. Press the seed in lightly to barely cover. To develop the best flowers and most brilliant colors grow in a heavy soil and as near 60 degrees as possible.		
344	Chinese Fringed Mixed. The finest large-flowering sorts of all colors.....	.50
345	Obconica Grandiflora, Apple Blossom Pink. A beautiful soft pink of very large size .....	.50
346	Obconica Grandiflora Mixed. A choice strain of the freest-flowering type.....	.25
347	Forbesi. (Baby Primrose.) Very free flowering, tiny stalks bearing flowers when only a few weeks old and continuing during the entire winter. Rosy-lilac. . . . .	.25
348	Aureula or Polyanthus. These are among the best of the early outdoor spring-blooming plants, being great favorites with lovers of old-fashioned flowers. Splendid mixed colors.....	.10

NO.	PKT.	NO.	PKT.
	PYRETHRUM. (See also Golden Feather.)		
From a massive tuft of lace-like foliage numbers of straight, leafless stalks grow 18 in. high crowned with daisy-like flowers. Favorite perennials which bloom the first season from seed if started very early. Remove the flower-stalks after blooming for a second crop in the fall.			
349 Roseum. Daisy-like in white, pink, rose and crimson shades, and yellow centers. One of the most graceful cutflowers....	.10		
	<i>Plants ready in May.</i>		
	Reseda. See Mignonette.		
			
RICINUS. (Castor Oil Bean.) (Wunderbaum.)		SALPIGLOSSIS.	
Tall growing and highly ornamental plants, with beautiful foliage and brilliant-colored fruit. If planted singly on lawns they produce a fine effect. Annual.			
Ricinus of any sort, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.			
350 Major. Dark-green foliage; 10 ft.....	.05		
351 Sanguineus. Blood-red stems and fruit, green leaves; 7 ft.....	.05		
352 Cambodgensis. Leaves maroon; stems black; 5 ft.; very beautiful.....	.05		
353 Gibsoni. Dark purple-red foliage; 5 ft.	.05		
354 Minor. Dwarf, with rose-colored fruit; 4 ft. ....	.05		
355 Zanzibarensis. Immense leaves of the most handsome colors which present a beautiful pyramid of foliage thickly set from the bottom up; 10 to 12 ft.....	.05		
RUDBECKIA. (Cone Flower)		SCABIOSA. (Mourning Bride.)	
356 Newmani. One of the finest of autumn-flowering perennials, bearing large flowers of bright orange-yellow petals, surrounding a large black cone; a showy flower .....	.10	(Scabiose.)	
SALPIGLOSSIS. (Trompetenzunge.) Painted Tongue.			
These showy half-hardy annuals bear beautiful funnel-shaped flowers having dark veins on a ground which varies from white to crimson, orange, yellow, etc., almost orchid-like in appearance. Closely allied to the Petunias, but grow erect, producing an abundance of bloom from late summer until frost. The seed is very fine and should be sown carefully and sparingly as the plants are not readily transplanted. They thrive in a light, rich, sandy loam and will respond to liberal treatment. 2 ft.			
357 Emperor. The most beautiful large-flowering strain. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.....	.05	SCHIZANTHUS. (Spaltblume.) Poor Man's Orchid.	
		This is one of the airiest and daintiest flowers imaginable, especially adapted to bordering beds of taller flowers and those of a heavier growth. The seeds germinate quickly and come into bloom in a few weeks from sowing. The florescence is such as to completely obscure the foliage, making the plants a veritable pyramid of the most delicate and charming bloom. The Schizanthus make admirable pot plants for the house in late winter and early spring. For this purpose sow in autumn.	
		363 Dwarf Mixed Hybrids. Fine large flowering type. 1 ft.....	.10
		364 Tall Finest Mixed. An excellent strain. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ....	.10
		Sensitive Plant. See Mimosa.	
		Snapdragon. See Antirrhinum.	
		Snow-on-the-Mountain. See Euphorbia.	
		Spider Plant. See Cleome.	

NO.

PKT.



STOCKS. (Gilliflower)
(Levkoyen)

The charming colors, delightful fragrance, and free blooming character of the stocks have made them favorite plants for both summer and winter cultivation. They are very effective for beds and borders, and their handsome flower spikes are invaluable for bouquets and floral decorations. The large-flowering Ten-week section is the earliest to bloom. For succession sow the Cut-and-Come-Again varieties, which bloom abundantly until frost. 1 ft.

Double Large Flowering Ten-Weeks.
Dwarf German.

365 Bright Rose...	.05	368 Light Blue...	.05
366 Blood Red...	.05	369 Dark Blue ...	.05
367 Pure White...	.05	370 Canary Yellow	.05
371 Finest Mixed, all colors, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	50c.		.05
Cut and Come Again. Perpetual Flowering.			
372 Princess Alice. Pure White.....			.10
373 Beauty of Nice. An extra fine strain of a winter-flowering type that so many are finding useful when started indoors and transplanted to the garden. Delicate flesh pink .....			.10

Summer Cypress. See Kochia.

SUNFLOWER. (Helianthus.)
(Sonnenblume)

The larger varieties are useful in forming backgrounds of large beds or borders and for distant effects, while the smaller sorts may be planted with scarlet salvia, cannae and other tall bedding plants, also furnishing good cutting material. Hardy annuals.

374 Globe Flowered. Double globe or dahlia-like flowers of a rich saffron yellow. 7 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c.....	.05
375 Californian. Double dark yellow. 5 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c.....	.05
376 Double Dwarf. Large, handsome golden-yellow flowers. 4 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c .....	.05
377 Miniature. (H. Cucumerifolius.) Identical in appearance with our common yellow Field Daisy. The dainty golden-yellow flowers are borne in profusion on long stems, which with the foliage make ideal subjects for vases and jardinières in the house. Will grow in any soil; 2 to 3 ft.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.; oz. 80c.....	.05
378 Single Russian. The tallest common sunflower .....	.05

SWEET PEAS
See Next Page.

SWEET ROCKET. (Hesperis.)
(Nachtschiera.)

379 Matronalis Mixed. Perennial plants with spikes of showy, fragrant flowers; 2 to 3 ft. Blooms during June and July	.05
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NO.

PKT.

SWEET SULTANS. (Centaurea Moschata.)

Undoubtedly the finest of all Sweet Sultans for cut flower purposes. The beautiful sweet-scented, artistic-shaped flowers are borne on long, strong stems, and when cut will stand for several days in good condition. It is best, in this latitude, to sow very early in the spring, so that they may perfect their flowers before very hot weather comes.

380 Americana (Basket Flower). A splendid native variety, 3 ft. high, bearing immense thistle-like blooms of a rosy-lavender color. Very showy in the mixed border and splendid for cutting. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.....	.05
381 Suaveolens (Grecian Cornflower). Very showy, large, bright yellow flowers; sweetly scented and a popular sort for cutting, lasting well .....	.05
382 Finest Mixed. All colors, purple, lavender, white, yellow, etc.....	.05
383 Imperial Mixed. Colors white and shades of pink, lilac and purple; flowers large and numerous.....	.05

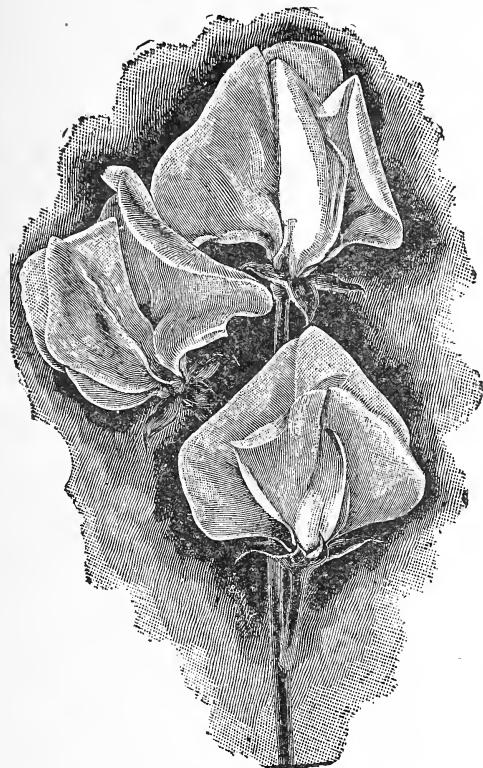


SWEET WILLIAM. (Dianthus Barbatus.)
(Bartnelke.)

Attractive, free-flowering hardy perennials usually classed as Dianthus with China Pinks, but are different from them in not blooming until the second year. In beds and borders they will produce a splendid effect in their rich, velvety flowers of many colors. They are of easy culture and profuse bloomers, appearing so early in the season that they fully repay for time and effort spent upon them. It is much better to raise new, vigorous young plants from seed every season than to divide the old plants.

384 Pink Beauty. Striking salmon-pink....	.10
385 Scarlet Beauty. Bright scarlet.....	.10
386 Dark Crimson. Rich dark shade.....	.05
387 Giant Auricula-Eyed. Various colors with well-defined eyes.....	.05
388 Finest Single Mixed. All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.....	.05
Plants ready in May.	
389 Double Mixed. A choice blend. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.....	.10

SWEET PEAS



SWEET PEAS.

QUANTITY PRICE. Any of the Spencers offered below at 60c. per ounce, and any of the Grandiflora type at 20c per ounce.

WHITE.

390	WHITE SPENCER.	Large and free.....	.10
391	Dorothy Eckford.	Extra good.....	.05
392	Emily Henderson.	Early.....	.05

PRIMROSE OR PALE YELLOW.

393	PRIMROSE SPENCER.	Clear primrose	.10
394	Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.	White seeded.....	.05

LIGHT PINK.

395	ELFRIDA PEARSON.	Lovely pink, extra	.10
396	Prima Donna.	Choicest soft pink.....	.05

DEEPER PINK.

397	COUNTESS SPENCER.	Bright clear pink .....	.10
398	Katherine Tracy.	Brilliant pink.....	.05

LIGHT PINK SHADED.

399	DAINTY SPENCER.	Well named.....	.10
400	Lovely.	Large and free.....	.05

ORANGE PINK.

401	HELEN LEWIS.	Best giant orange....	.10
402	BARBARA.	Salmon pink.....	.10
403	Miss Wilmot.	Very pretty.....	.05

Modern culture of Sweet Peas has produced so many beautiful colors and such large flowers that they are almost indispensable. That these fine new varieties are harder to grow, goes without saying, for with many people success seems to be the exception.

We made a canvass, recently, among our customers and have come to the conclusion that poor soil causes most of the failures and the unfavorable place they were sown and the wrong method of cultivation caused the rest.

Sweet Peas need rich soil—the richer the better—and it should be rich to a depth of at least one foot. Raw Bone Meal, a pound to three feet of row, is the best fertilizer, especially in heavy soil. Sheep manure comes next, and old cow manure and rotted horse manure follow, but fresh horse manure should never be used and in no case should any fertilizer come into direct contact with the seed, especially if the fertilizer is fresh.

In clay soil, three or four inches is a sufficient depth to sow the seed and in light soils six or eight inches will be better. Some people advise sowing the seed in a trench and filling in the soil as the plants grow, but this sometimes smothers the plants. Others advise covering the seeds to the proper depth at once and treading the soil down firmly. The latter method will take the seed longer to grow, so that early sowing is necessary if early flowers are wanted. By this method successive sowings may be made so that flowers may be had until frost.

Better results are obtained by having the vines away from walls and tight fences, as the plants seem to require air.

If the soil is frequently stirred and watered too often, rank vines are obtained, but at the expense of flowers. It is therefore better to only pull the weeds and stir the soil but little. If the vines are allowed to go to seed they soon cease blooming.

A mulch of lawn trimmings or similar material laid about the plants keeps the soil moist and cool and also checks the growth of weeds.

We wish to call the attention of our customers to the list of **Giant Flowering or Spencer Sweet Peas.** The flowers are of strong substance, measure 1½ to 2 inches across, the edges are waved and fluted and three or four blossoms are produced on each stem. The number of colors is still limited, but the immense size and beauty of the flowers easily compensate for that. We recommend a few at least, for trial, as they are rapidly supplanting the older type. They are designated by **CAPITALS.**

BRIGHT RED SHADES.

404	KING EDWARD SPENCER.	Bright crimson .....	.10
405	King Edward VII.	Pure red; very fine.	.05
406	FIERY CROSS,	Very bright scarlet.....	.10

ROSE CRIMSON SHADES.

407	GEORGE HERBERT.	Rose carmine....	.10
408	Prince of Wales.	Very attractive.....	.05

LAVENDER.

409	MARGARET MADISON.	Fine pale lavender .....	.10
410	ASTA OHN.	Choice soft lavender.....	.10
411	Lady Grisel Hamilton.	Best of its type.	.05

MAUVE.

412	TENNANT SPENCER.	The best mauve	.10
413	Lottie Eckford.	A pleasing shade.....	.05

BLUE.

414	WEDGWOOD.	The best clear blue....	.10
415	Lord Nelson.	Rich deep blue.....	.05
416	Duke of Westminster.	Large purple....	.05

MAROON.

417	KING MANOEL.	Rich deep maroon....	.10
418	Othello.	Very dark maroon.....	.05

NO.

PKT.



WALLFLOWER. (*Cheiranthuscheiri.*)
(*Gelbveil oder Goldlack.*)

These fragrant flowers should be better known. Their adaptability for outdoor growth and for pot-culture should win favor here as in Europe, where they are very popular. The oriental coloring of the blooms in their rich reds and yellows is every effective. Succeed best in light, rich soil in a moist atmosphere. Sow the seed early in a hot-bed and transplant. On the approach of cold weather pot and grow in the house to flower all winter. Tender perennial. 2 ft.

439 Extra Double Finest Mixed. 2 ft..... .10

440 Early Flowering Single Mixed..... .05

NO.

PKT.



ZINNIA. (*Zinnie.*)
(*Youth and Old Age.*)

One of the finest summer flowers for bedding wherever dash of color is wanted. Sow the seed in the open in good, rich soil and the plants will be profuse in blooming until frost. Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly. Much used for cutting. Plant at least eight inches apart for the best results.

441	New Giant Double.	This new type has flowers of the very largest size and somewhat flattened. The color range is from the darkest red to pure white. A distinct advance over the old sorts. Mixed. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.....	.10
442	Fireball.	Intense carmine, full double flowers 2 inches or more across. Dazzling. 2 ft. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.....	.05
443	Extra Double Mixed.	The finest double sorts mixed. Very choice. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c...	.05
444	Lilliput Double.	This charming type has small double, nearly globe-shaped flowers in great variety of bright colors. 1 ft. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.....	.10
445	Red Riding Hood.	This is a scarlet Lilliput with double flowers an inch or less in breadth, produced in great profusion all summer. It makes a splendid edging and is decidedly attractive. 1 ft. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.....	.10

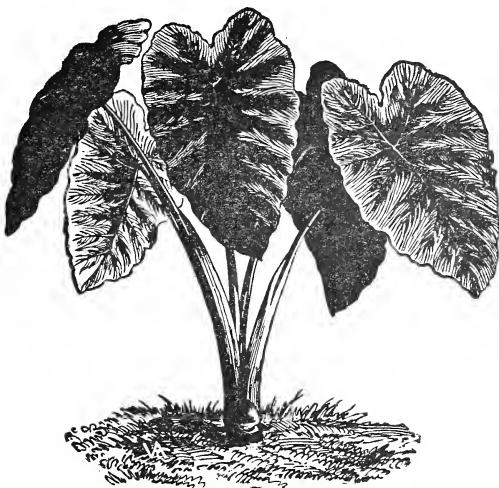
CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

Commonly called Elephant's Ears. One of the most beautiful and ornamental foliage plants, either for pot culture or the open ground. They have broad, light green leaves, beautifully veined with dark green, and will grow to immense size if well taken care of. We have ourselves grown the plants five and one-half feet high, with leaves forty-four inches long. The small bulbs make a fine border for a bed of Cannas, and as they grow well in the shade are unequalled to plant in the angle between the piazza and the house. The large plants are planted singly in lawns, and make a fine tropical appearance. To grow them successfully, the soil should be rich to a depth of two feet, and if the plants are watered plentifully (they cannot be watered too much) and an occasional dressing of sheep manure applied, they will make a growth that is really wonderful.

Each

Small bulbs (for bedding).....	\$0.15
Medium.....	.25
Large.....	.35

Potted Caladiums, with two or three leaves, ready May 15th.



Caladium Esculentum.



EVER-BLOOMING FRENCH CANNAS

There are but few plants which can be grown with only a small amount of care and attention that give so much satisfaction, and make so fine a display as a bed of French Cannas.

The old-fashioned tall Cannas, that were grown for their foliage, had a place in floriculture, that could not otherwise be filled, but with the improvement made by adding to fine foliage, fine flowers, almost as various in colors as the rainbow, we have a bedding plant that is unsurpassed. The flowers are being constantly improved. New colors are added, and shades are intensified until the list of sorts is numbered by the score.

The latest departure is in the size of the flowers, which have now been increased in a few sorts to a diameter of over five inches.

We give a list of tested varieties which may be depended upon as the choicest of many that are usually catalogued.

Our plants have been grown in pots and are large enough to be kept in the house if desired, where they also make a fine show, or they may be bedded, providing the danger from frost is past.

Each Doz.

METEOR. This is, next to Firebird, the finest scarlet of medium height to date. Flowers immense in size, brilliant scarlet, large trusses; foliage green; height 4 to 5 feet..... \$0.15 \$1.50

FIREBIRD. This new Canna is in the first rank for size and brilliancy. The flowers are pure scarlet, petals $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, immense trusses, held well above the green foliage and it grows about 4 feet high20 1.75

CITY OF PORTLAND. Strong growing deep pink, trusses large and fine. Stalk grows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height..... .20 1.75

HUNGARIA. The new rose-pink and the finest in this color. Petals and trusses large; stalks $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet. Wonderfully showy and distinct15 1.50

JULIUS KOCH. A new brilliant red canna with large flowers. Stalks 3 feet..... .15 1.50

LONG BRANCH. A new gilt-edged canna like S. A. Crozy only much larger. Stalks 4 to 5 ft. high..... .15 1.50

Souvenir Antoine Crozy. The finest of the gilt-edged type. Plant grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. Flowers intense scarlet, bordered with a broad band of gold. Does not fade with heat, and makes a striking appearance15 1.50

The President. Grand, new, large-flowering, glowing scarlet canna without fading in the sun; very free flowering; green foliage; height 4 feet..... .25 2.50

Louisiana. Height 4 to 5 feet. Color deep crimson. Trusses large and held high above the foliage. The best tall red canna of the older type..... .15 1.50

Yellow King Humbert. Strong, green foliage, immense flowers of a golden yellow color, lightly dotted with red..... .20 1.75

CANNAS—continued

		Each Doz.
KING HUMBERT. An orchid flowered canna, with bronze foliage. Flowers of immense size, orange-scarlet streaked with crimson and of much stronger substance than the other orchid flowered cannas. Height 4½ to 5 ft. The most popular bronze-leaved canna ever sold.....	\$0.15	\$1.50
Cheerfulness. Brilliant orange suffused with red; flowers large, abundant and very attractive; green foliage; 3½ ft.....	.25	2.50
Crimson Bedder. The best canna of its color yet introduced. Has large heads of good sized flowers that retain their color well in the sun. Plant is very vigorous, producing many trusses. Height 3 to 3½ feet.....	.15	1.50
Richard Wallace. A fine new canary-yellow canna growing 5 feet high. A splendid sort, long needed to complete the list of colors.....	.15	1.50
Alphonse Bouvier. A standard Canna, having brilliant scarlet flowers. Height 4 to 5 feet. Spikes large and drooping. Planted extensively and very popular .....	.15	1.50
Duke of Marlborough. Color crimson maroon; very distinct. A fine bedding canna. Height 4 feet.....	.15	1.50
Fiery Cross. Immense trusses of crimson scarlet. Green foliage and stalks 5 to 6 feet high .....	.25	2.50
Orange Bedder. A new shade of Cannas. Bright orange lightly suffused with scarlet; free bloomer; 4 ft.....	.15	1.75
Dry Roots. We will have a supply of Dry Roots of six or eight French Cannas including a good range of colors, until about May 1st at.....	.10	1.00
Common Tall Green Cannas. Grown for foliage. Dry roots.....	.08	.75
Common Tall Bronze Cannas. For their foliage. Dry roots.....	.08	.75

VINES

		Each
Honeysuckle. (Hall's.) White, deliciously fragrant flowers, changing to yellow, in bloom for months. Vine is perfectly hardy and foliage is retained very late. We get these out of three inch pots. 2 for 25c.....	\$0.15	
Clematis paniculata. (Japanese Clematis). A perfectly hardy, rapid growing vine. Blossoms white fragrant, star-shaped and so abundant as to suggest a cloud. Out of three inch pots. 2 for 25c.....	.15	
Cinnamon Vine. A fine, hardy climber, known also as Chinese Yam. Beautiful glossy leaves with prominent veins; flowers sweet-scented. Ready in April. 75c per doz. .....	.10	
Japan Ivy, (Ampelopsis Veitchii.) A popular vine, perfectly hardy and able to cling to brick or stone walls without giving the sparrows a foothold for nesting. We get strong 2 year roots. Ready in March.....	.50	
Medeira Vine. A rapid-climbing plant, having beautiful, wax-like green leaves and feathery white flowers, with a delicious fragrance resembling mignonette. Ready in April .....	.10	
Dutchman's Pipe. (Aristolochia Siphon.) A hardy vine with large heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers resembling a miniature pipe. Excellent where a dense shade is wanted. Being slow to root, the vines do not make much growth the first season but are well worth waiting for. Strong dormant plants in March	1.00	
Kudzu Vine. This is a rather new hardy vine from Japan. It has three lobed leaves, each lobe the size of a man's hand, and is the most rapid growing hardy vine we have. Further south where the growing season is longer it bears clusters of flowers that very much resemble the Wisteria, but here it dies down to the ground each winter to come up with renewed vigor the next spring. Roots imported from Japan, ready in March.....	.25	
Moonflower Vine. During May we shall have strong rooted plants of this, the most profuse and rapid-growing vine that can be raised in our climate. Flowers, immense in size and pure white, open at night, and are delicately fragrant. Grows best in the sun, and requires rich soil and plenty of water.....	.15	
Postage on Roots and Bulbs. (See Front Inside Cover Page.)		

LILIES



Japan Lily.

Lilies will thrive the best in a rich dry soil, where water will not stand in winter. In clay soil, put a cup of sand under them for drainage. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

In this list we offer only such varieties as can be safely set in the spring.

For other varieties see catalogue of bulbs for fall planting. Each

Canadense. Our native "Meadow Lily" with yellow flowers, spotted red. It does remarkably well under cultivation in the garden..... \$0.20

Speciosum Praecox. Pure white, with slight rose tint on ends of the petals..... .30

Speciosum Rubrum. White spotted with crimson. Imported from Japan..... .30

Speciosum Magnificum. Similar to Rubrum, but the crimson extends nearly to the edge of the petals. A beautiful sort..... .30

Tigrinum Splendens. (Tiger Lily.) Bright orange scarlet, with dark spots; a strong growing, showy variety, and entirely hardy; succeeds well everywhere .. .25

Day Lily. (Plantain Lily.) This is commonly called a lily but has a fibrous root. It is pure white, deliciously fragrant and though the flowers last but a day, many are produced on a stem and an established clump will send up many stems during the season. A root will grow into a large clump in a few years and should therefore be planted by itself .. .25

REGALE LILY

This is a wonderfully beautiful new white lily recently introduced from China. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, is perfectly hardy and will grow under varied conditions. Flowers are shaded with pink, delicately fragrant and are produced freely outdoors in July. **\$1.00.**

DAHLIAS

Dahlias are almost too common to need much description, but it may be perhaps well to draw attention to the fact that there are now various types that were not known a few years ago. Chief among the newer is the Cactus type with long curled and twisted petals, which is a radical departure from the old fashioned "Show" Dahlias with each petal set in its place. Then there are Decorative and Fancy Dahlias with reflex petals. Pompon Dahlias, which have small ball-shaped flowers, and Single Dahlias in many beautiful colors and sometimes five inches in diameter.

Dry Roots. Separate colors of Cactus Show and Decorative Dahlias, ready April 1st. Per dozen **\$2.00**; each **20c.**

Named Varieties. The grower that supplies us has a collection of fifty choicest varieties of the various classes of Dahlias and we are able to offer sets or collections of from twelve to thirty-six different named sorts at a uniform price of **\$2.00** per dozen. New varieties are being placed on the market annually, which we can also supply if wanted at prices as low as others ask. Call or write if interested.



Cactus Dahlias.

GLADIOLI

If you plant Gladioli bulbs 5 inches deep, they will not need staking, and if you plant part of them beginning middle of April, following the next planting when the previous one is well out of ground, you will have a much longer succession of blooms.

The following list is the cream of old and new sorts; largest bulbs and clean and free from disease. Add postage under \$1.00 worth.

	Each	Doz.	
America. Delicate pink with trace of lavender.....	\$0.06	\$0.60	
Prince of Wales. Apricot pink, suffused with salmon; early.....	.15	1.50	
Empress of India. Rich, velvety, dark red. The darkest.....	.10	1.00	
Europe. Magnificent large, "white flowers.			
Evelyn Kirtland. Beautiful, rosy pink, with dark blotches on the lower petals.....	.25	2.50	
Goliath. Magnificent, dark maroon, of great size and substance.....	.20	2.00	
Halley. Salmon pink, bright red stripe on lower petals.....	.06	.75	
La Immaculee. The finest, sturdy, pure white to date. Eclipses all other whites in every way.....	.15	1.50	
Loveliness. Creamy 'white with apricot tint in the throat.....	.15	1.50	
Liebesfeur. One of the finest rich, brilliant scarlet.....	.15	1.50	
Lily Lehman. Pink to blush white.....	.15	1.50	
Mrs. Francis King. Large flowers of flaming pink.....			.06 .60
Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Large salmon-pink flowers, with deep red blotches at the throat. Very fine.....			.15 1.50
Niagara. Large, soft primrose-yellow, with carmine streaks on lower petals.....			.15 1.50
Panama. Immense rose-pink flowers produced on long stems.....			.10 1.00
Peace. Large white flowers with lavender pencilings in the throat.....			.10 1.00
Pink Perfection. Large bright-pink flowers.....			.15 1.50
Schwaben. Delicate pale yellow, dark blotch in the center.....			.15 1.50
War. Deep, blood red, shaded darker red.....			.15 1.50



Extra Choice Mixture. We get many compliments on our mixture because of the fine bulbs and the great color range. We add some of the named varieties to the mixtures we buy and this accounts for the satisfaction our customers get from this mixture. Per dozen 50 cents; per 100, \$3.00.

PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS

We have made arrangements with a prominent grower to supply us a few bulbs of this wonderful type that range in price from 10 cents to \$1.00 each, and can offer them in sets of ten different varieties one of each, all named, at \$2.50, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00 per set, our selection, and we will also have a mixture at 60 cents per dozen, \$4.00 per 100.

HERBACEOUS PAEONIES

Paeonies are among the showiest and most useful of hardy plants, growing well in almost any location or soil; the flowers will be larger and brighter and more numerous if the roots are planted in deep rich soil, well enriched with rotted manure; extreme care should be used in planting so that they are placed at the same depth they were before they were lifted because this is claimed to be the cause of their failure to flower.

Red, Pink or White in separate colors, four year clumps \$1.25 each.

IRISES



German Iris. These are very popular, being found everywhere. They increase very rapidly and should be divided once in three or four years to get the most flowers. They will grow almost anywhere, in the sun or shade and are perfectly hardy. Colors, blue, purple, white and combinations of each.

Mixed Colors..... per doz., \$1.50; each, 15c

Named German Iris. We are able to supply any out of a list of a score or more and are in touch with growers in Europe who have been improving this Iris, so if choice new varieties are wanted, we may be able to con-

siderably increase your collection. Prices range from 10c each for standard sorts to 50c each for choice new ones.

Pallida Dalmatica We have the true variety of this type which is considered the finest of this class. It bears four or five pale blue flowers on stems three feet high; each, 25c.



Iris Kaempferii. Called Fleur d'lis and Japan Iris. One of the most beautiful varieties of the Iris family. The colors are blue, purple, red or white. Some of the varieties are clear colors; others with yellow spots at the base of the petals, and others beautifully mottled, striped and variegated. They need the sun, grow in any garden, and in a few years spread to a width of two feet, when the clumps should be divided.

Mixed Colors. Roots grown in this country. Per doz., \$2.50; each, 25c.

Collection of Japan Irises. We are able to supply collections of choice named sorts, 25 all different for \$5.00.

TUBEROSES

A white, sweet-scented flower, too common to need much description. The bulbs grow in any garden soil, but should be planted where the sun can reach them all day, if possible, and with the top of the bulb just out of the ground. They may be started in pots in the house, but being very tender should not be set out until the weather is quite warm, usually about the middle of May. It is important that the small bulbs be broken from the main one.

Double Pearl. First size and quality 10c each; 1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per hundred.

TRITOMA

This is commonly called Red Hot Poker, a name which admirably describes the flower. The leaves are narrow and the stalk grows from the root to a height of 2½ feet. While not particularly graceful the flower is very conspicuous on account of its brilliant color and it looks well among other shrubs or in a large bed by itself. The roots are not quite hardy and should have a fair covering of litter or straw, to survive. We get the Pfizerii, which is the largest and freest bloomer.

Price, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

As usual we will have a large supply of all kinds of Vegetable Plants such as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Tomato, Egg and Pepper Plants, Strawberry and Sweet Potato Vines at reasonable prices. As far as possible, these are raised from our own stock seed of the best varieties and they may be relied upon. Ready in May and June.

BEDDING PLANTS

	Each	Doz.
Ageratum. Stocky plants out of pots.....	\$.05	\$.60
Alyssum. Out of pots and in bloom.....	.05	.60
Asters. Well grown plants out of 2 inch pots, white, red, light pink, deep pink, purple or lavender, separate colors or mixed.....		.40
Begonias, Tuberous Rooted. Pot plants of this, the best plant for a shaded place, in bloom		
Calendulas. Favorite annuals in shades of yellow .....	.06	.60
CARNATIONS. Well rooted plants in red, white or pink.....	.10	.75
CHRYSANTHEMUMS. We are providing quite a list of the newer Single and tiny Pompon type in a great range of colors, including the so-called Baby 'Mum		
Coleus. Yellow, red, variegated, etc., choice assortment .....	.08	.75
Cosmos. Our own strain of Giant flowering in separate colors .....	.05	.60
English Ivy. Out of 4-inch pots. Used for hanging baskets and window boxes.....	.35	
Geraniums. Standard sorts such as S. A. Nutt, Madame Barney, etc., out of 4 inch pots; strong, well grown plants showing color		
German Stocks. Blooming plants out of pots, all colors. Popular for its fragrance .....	.10	1.00
Heliotrope. The odor is enjoyed by everybody. Make room for at least one. Come in two sizes at each, 10c and.....	.15	
Lemon Verbena. There was at least one in grandmother's garden and they are just as fragrant now as ever.....	.25	
Lobelia. Single, beautiful blue for borders, window boxes and hanging baskets.....	.05	.60
NICOTIANA. Finest hybrids; seedlings in a great number of colors.....	.05	.50
Pansies. Strong, well grown plants in bloom in the greatest possible variety of color per 100, \$2.50 or in a basket of one dozen .....		.35
Pansies. Grown for us in separate colors, white, yellow, purple or shades of red, in a basket.....		.40
Petunias. Single Rosy Morn, beautiful pink.....	.06	.60
Petunias, California Giants. A wonderful assortment of rich colors.....	.10	.75
Double Petunias. Choice strain out of pots and in bloom.....	.15	1.50
Rose Geraniums and Skeleton Leaf. Popular everywhere, strong plants.....	.15	
Salpiglossis. Somewhat like petunias, but in a greater color range. Exceedingly beautiful and desirable for cutting .....	.05	.60
Salvia. Grown from our own superior strain of large flowering salvia, the finest in the world. Any salvia seen in this city with dark scarlet flowers on stems a foot or more long and the plants two or three feet tall, came from our store. Our plants are 8 to 12 inches high; per 100, \$6.00; 50 for \$3.00.....	.10	1.00
Silver Leaf Geranium. Much used for borders; out of pots.....	.08	.75
Snapdragons. Giant Flowering. Separate colors. Fine for bedding or cutting.....	.10	1.00
Snapdragons. We are having these grown from imported seed in separate colors, white, yellow, red and pink. Any color or mixed .....	.10	1.00
Verbenas. Mammoth flowering type; out of 2 inch pots and showing color.....	.05	.60
Vinca Rosea (Old Maid). A fine bedding plant and free bloomer. Plants in bloom, pink, white, or white with pink eye. See cut on page 50.....	.15	1.50
Vinca Vines. Variegated leaf, for hanging baskets and window boxes.....		

Plants Should be Shipped by Express

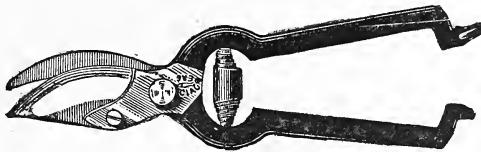
PERENNIAL PLANTS

	Each
Anemones. (Windflowers.) Our Japanese varieties are valuable for late fall blooming in partial shade. Pink or white.....	\$.15
Hardy Asters. These showy perennials are at their best in the fall when other flowers are nearly gone. Common, but still popular for clumps here and there among shrubbery. Many colors .....	.15
Bleeding Heart. (Diylytra.) Common to old-fashioned gardens. Variegated pink and white.....	.50
Boltonia. Aster-like plants useful for cutting during the summer and fall. White or pink.....	.15
Buddleya Veitchiana. (Butterfly Bush.) This comparatively new plant has become very popular because of its many sweetly scented blooms of a lilac shade. In fact, the flower-spike resembles that of a lilac and many know it as the Summer Flowering Lilac. It has a graceful drooping habit. Is in its prime during July and August.....	.25
Hardy Candytuft. Dwarf evergreen plants with heads of pure white flowers during May and June. Suitable for borders.....	.15

PERENNIAL PLANTS—Continued

	Each
Canterbury Bells. Separate colors or mixed.....	.15
Chinese Bell Flower. (Platycodon.) Handsome, free-flowering plants with clusters of blue or white bell-like flowers during July and August. One of the finest of the perennials. Everyone should have them.....	.15
Chrysanthemums. During the late fall no other plant is so admired. The flowers last splendidly when cut and will remain in bloom outside after other flowers have been killed by frost. Many colors and varieties.....	.15
Columbine. (Aquilegia.) Very attractive either in the garden or cut for the house. One of the old favorites of which we can supply clumps .....	.15
Coreopsis Lanceolata. A very popular plant in bloom all summer. Golden yellow and of a graceful habit.....	.15
English Daisies. Our Mammoth strain is best. Baskets in all colors.....	.35
Shasta Daisy. A general favorite because of its ever-blooming habit. Like the field daisy but larger and finer. Our clumps are large.....	.15
Delphinium. (Hardy Larkspur.) Belladonna, Chinese, Formosum or mixed sorts from the best of seed will give satisfaction to all lovers of this splendid flower. Planted with Candidum Lilies one may have a handsome spot in the garden and cut-flowers as well. Strong plants .....	.15
Eupatorium. (Hardy Ageratum.) A bushy plant suitable for bouquets in the fall. Blue.....	.15
Hardy Ferns. For shady places. Well-started clumps .....	.15
Foxglove. (Digitalis.) We aim to supply year-old plants that will flower soon after transplanting. Mixed colors.....	.15
Funkia Variegata. An ornamental plant with green and white foliage well adapted for low borders for early spring effect. Very satisfactory .....	.15
Gaillardia Grandiflora. (Blanket Flower.) The best general purpose perennial in existence. Is most satisfactory in any soil or situation, bearing yellow and red flowers from June to October. Valuable for beds and borders and fine for cutting. Keep the flowers picked .....	.15
Golden Glow. Still a popular flower. Golden yellow .....	.10
Gypsophila Paniculata. (Baby's Breath.) This beautiful plant with its dainty, mist-like flowers is always popular for bouquets for it lends an airiness to even the stiffest blooms as no other plant can. The flowers are pure white and borne in profusion. Should be in every garden.....	.15
Hibiscus. (Meehan's Mallow Marvels.) A description of this much advertised plant cannot be overdrawn. Many of its flowers are nine inches in diameter and of the showiest colors one can imagine in the shades of red through to pure white. Their texture is like that of the finest satin. The older plants reach a height of over five feet and the large bushes are literally covered with the immense blooms during August and September .....	.25
Hollyhocks. These splendid old-fashioned flowers are still general favorites. Our plants are grown from the best seed imported from France and are of the finest colors. Doubles at 15c and Singles.....	.15
Lobelia Cardinalis. A fine scarlet perennial. Does well in partial shade.....	.15
Forget-Me-Not. (Myosotis.) This beautiful little flower we can supply in baskets of a dozen plants each at.....	.35
Hardy Phlox. A popular perennial that should be in every garden. The better sorts have greatly increased size of individual flowers and heads. We can supply a choice lot of blooming clumps in pink, red and white varieties .....	.20
Hardy Garden Pinks. Still popular. Clumps of pink or white.....	.15
Hardy Oriental Poppies. These make a gorgeous showing in the garden during June. Scarlet in color and of the largest size. In transplanting be careful not to injure the tap-root .....	.15
Pyrethrum. These "Summer" Chrysanthemums are particularly attractive during June. The pretty daisy-like flowers are borne on slender stems well above the graceful fern-like foliage and are handsome either in the garden or cut for the house. They range in color from the deepest red to the pure white .....	.15
Salvia Azurea. This is a conspicuous plant during the fall because its beautiful flowers of a handsome sky-blue are so exceptional at that season .....	.15
Sedum. The brilliant Stonecrops flourish where many plants fail for lack of moisture. Especially suited to borders and rockeries. Pink .....	.20
Hardy Sweet Peas. For trellises and for covering unsightly objects these are very useful. The pink, red or white flowers are on long strong stems suitable for cutting.....	.15
Sweet Williams. In this grand old plant we can supply choice stock in a splendid mixture of colors, that will bloom this season.....	.15

CUTLERY, ETC.



Pruning Shears. Best values in the market. Each.....	50	.75	\$1.00
Pruning and Budding Knives. Each.....	.55	to	1.25
Grape Pickers. Each.....			.50
Grass Edging Shears, various sizes. Each.....	\$3.00	to	3.50
Grass Hooks (English Rivet-back). Each.....	.50	to	.60
Grass Shears. Each.....	.50	to	1.00
Scuffle or Push Hoes. Each.....	.70	to	1.00
Hedge Shears. Different sizes. Each.....	1.50	to	2.50
Garden Trowels. Various styles. Each.....	.10	to	.50
Lawn Scythes. English rivet-back; 32, 36 in. Each.....			3.00
Genuine Talacre Scotch Scythe Stones. Each.....			.25
English Daisy Rakes. Two sizes. Each.....	3.25	to	3.50
Garden Reels .....	.60	to	.75
Garden Lines, braided, any length, 48 feet for.....			.40

COOPER HOSE MENDER

Made of heavy brass. Will last indefinitely. Cut the hose square off each side of the break and insert the mender half way into each end. It will not leak nor pull out. Two sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Price 10c each, 3 for 25c.



PAT'D. SEPT. 22. 96.

YOU NEEDN'T BREAK YOUR BACK WITH A
CLEVELAND LAWN WEEDEER.



The only practical device on the market.

Each \$1.25

LANG'S WEEDEER.



PRICE 25 CENTS.

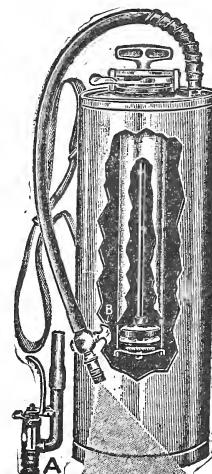
EXCELSIOR WEEDEER AND
HAND CULTIVATOR

PRICE 10c.

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS

The particular advantage of this sprayer is its wide range of usefulness. You may have two or three trees too tall to reach with a bucket sprayer and not worth the cost of a pump large enough to reach them from the ground. Pump up the Compressed Air Sprayer, climb a ladder, turn on the faucet and let it run. For small shrubs it can be easily carried about by the shoulder strap. When properly charged the tank holds three gallons of liquid and one gallon of air and two pumpings will empty it. Figure A in the cut is a self closing faucet which costs \$2.00.

ALL BRASS TANK \$9.00, GALVANIZED IRON TANK, \$6.00.





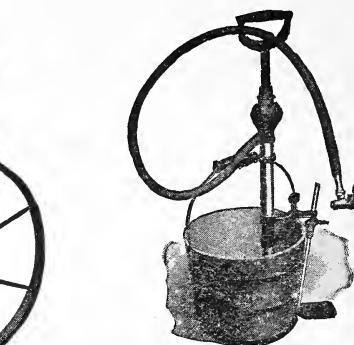
"Gardener's Choice" Sprayer

Deming Sprayers are acknowledged by users to be the most satisfactory sprayers on the market. We have sold many, in different styles and have yet to replace a part broken by anything but an accident or to hear the first word of dissatisfaction with a single one. While we can supply any machine they make and will mail their catalogue on request, our leading sellers are the Perfect Success Bucket Sprayer, and the Gardener's Choice, which is, as shown above, a half-barrel mounted on wheels and fitted with a good pump and six feet of hose. Working parts of all Deming Sprayers are made of solid brass, brass valves and valve seat, plunger and every part that comes in contact with the liquid.

Success Bucket Sprayer, without bucket clamp..... \$8.00
 Perfect Success Bucket Sprayer, cut above..... 8.50
 Gardener's Choice Sprayer. Price on request.

"Perfect Success" Bucket Sprayer

Bucket Sprayer



HAND SPRAYERS

All Tin Atomizer

The above cuts show two of our popular hand sprayers that we sell in such large quantities for spraying roses, shrubs, house plants and chicken coops, or wherever a larger sprayer is not necessary. Those made with a brass tank can be used to spray Formaldehyde.

Atomizer, all tin.....	\$.70
Cyclone Atomizer, brass tank, tin barrel.....	1.25
Continuous Sprayer, galvanized tank, tin barrel.....	1.25
Continuous Sprayer, brass tank, tin barrel.....	1.50
Continuous Sprayer, brass tank and barrel.....	1.75

Angle Spray

Continuous Sprayer

TREE TANGLEFOOT

Tree Tanglefoot. This is the sticky stuff put on fly-paper and prevents the wingless female moth of the Tussock Caterpillar from passing up any tree to lay her eggs, when a band an inch or two wide, is put around the trunk. This worm is the worst pest in the city as it is found on almost any kind of tree and will spread with surprising rapidity. A tree that is infested should be sprayed with Arsenate of Lead and all the trees near, "banded" with Tree Tanglefoot. A pound will "band" six or eight trees a foot or so in diameter. Price, 60c per lb., 5 lbs., \$2 25; 10 lbs., \$4.25; 20 lbs., \$8.00.

PLANT TUBS

We carry a line of White Cedar Plant Tubs, in six sizes, from twelve inches outside diameter upwards. They are painted green, serviceable and reasonable in price.

FIBREWARE SAUCERS

These saucers are waterproof and durable. Come in sizes from five to twenty inches outside diameter. Roller stands, strong enough to bear a great weight can be had for the twelve to twenty inch.

INSECTICIDES AND SPRAYING COMPOUNDS

Lime and Sulphur Wash. Lime and Sulphur Wash is conceded to be the best remedy all things considered, that there is against San Jose scale, Scurvy Bark Louse, Oyster Shell Scale, etc., while the lime has some value against some fungus diseases also.

For a winter spray use one gallon of Wash to eleven of water and in summer one to sixteen. Per quart, **40c**; gallon, **85c**; 5 gallons, **\$3.25**; barrel of 45 to 50 gallons. **24c** per gallon, f. o. b. Cleveland.

Fish Oil Soap. Prevents the ravages of mealy bug and various kinds of worms and insects that infest the bark of trees and shrubs. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., **25c**; lb., **40c**.

Stott's Fir Tree Oil Soap. A superior remedy for a great many insects that attack house plants, particularly for plant lice; in our experience it is the only article that really kills them and that can be used without inconvenience in the house. For ridding palms, rubber trees, roses, geraniums, and any kind of plant of insect enemies it has no equal. It is not offensive, may be applied with a syringe or brush and is cheap. One ounce makes one gallon. Price per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. can, **40c**; 2 lb. can, **\$1.00**.

Scalecide. This is a miscible oil effective against scale on fruit and shade trees. It is used the same as the Lime and Sulphur Wash, opinions differing as to which is the best to use when considering the effects on the trees. Use 15 gallons of soft water to one of Scalecide. Price **\$1.50** per gallon; 5 gallons for **\$6.50**; 10 gallons for **\$11.00**; 50 gallon barrel, **\$39.50**.

Arsenate of Lead. The best remedy against canker worm, curculio and all leaf-eating insects on any plant, tree or shrub. A pure article will not burn the foliage. Ours is the purest to be had. It sticks to the foliage throughout the season. Use from three to six pounds for 50 gallons of water as directed on the package. Price, 1 lb., **35c**; 5 lbs., **\$1.50**; 10 lbs., **\$2.50**; 20 lbs., **\$4.60**; 100 lbs. or more, price on application; variable. Unavailable.

Bordeaux Mixture. This is the only remedy recommended for the control of fungus diseases or blight, rot, leaf curl or whatever name is used to designate the condition into which various plants and trees get when infested. Ours is powdered, one pound of which will make five gallons ready to apply. It is advantageous to add one quart of molasses or a pound of glucose to a barrel to make it stick better. Per lb., **60c**; 5 lbs., **\$2.50**; 10 lbs., **\$4.50**; 20 lbs., **\$8.00**; 100 lbs., price on application.

Grafting Wax. Necessary to use when trees have been pruned or injured, to prevent infestation from fungus and insects until the wound is healed. In $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb. bars at **60c** per lb.

Paris Green. Strictly pure. Market price.

Persian Insect Powder. Strictly fresh. Kills flies, mosquitoes, roaches, ants, etc., Lb., **75c**.

White Hellebore. Effective for slugs on pear and other trees, currant and cabbage worms, etc. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., **25c**; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., **45c**; 1 lb., **80c**.

Bug Death. This is a fine powder most successfully used against potato bugs. The use of Bug Death not only kills bugs but acts as a fungicide against blight, prolonging the growth and increasing the crop. In fact the increase in the crop will pay for the Bug Death and the work to apply it. It is effective also against cabbage worms and leaf-eaters in general. It takes 15 to 25 lbs. to spray one acre. Price, 1 lb. in shaker can, **25c**; 3 lbs., **50c**; 5 lbs., **75c**.

Dickey Dusters, for rapid distribution of any poison powder; each, **50c**.

Hammond's Slug Shot. Recommended for most worms and caterpillars which infest cabbage plants, currants, gooseberries and the like. Per package, **20c**; 5 lbs., **60c**; 100 lbs., **\$10.00**.

Nicotine. A liquid used for killing Aphis or Green Fly on roses, etc. May be sprayed or vaporized. 40% strength, per lb., **\$3.00**; 30%, **\$2.25**; 15%, in small bottles, **25c**. Unavailable.

Nico Fume Tobacco Paper. Nicotine soaked into paper which when lighted gives off the fumes that are fatal to aphis or Green fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. An effective remedy easily applied against insects found in the greenhouse. A house 20x100 requires from four to eight sheets as directed on the can. 24 sheets **\$1.35**; 144 sheets, **\$5.50**.

Tobacco Dust. Fertilizer and insecticide. An excellent fertilizer for lawns and gardens, and a good preventive against cut worms and leaf-eating caterpillars. Dust onto the plants when they are wet, and for cut worms spread on the ground around the plants to be protected. If you have been troubled with wormy radishes or sickly lettuce, use a tablespoonful to the foot in the bottom of the furrow and sow the seeds right in the Tobacco Dust. It is a sure cure and will give you perfect radishes. Per lb., **10c**; 10 lbs., **75c**.

CONKEYS POULTRY REMEDIES

We carry in stock a complete line of the celebrated Conkey Poultry Remedies in all size packages. Send a 2c stamp for their 50c Poultry Book. We also have many styles of Drinking Founts, Feeding Troughs, Leg Bands, Trap Nests, Egg Carriers and various Poultry Supplies including the Coal Burning Standard Brooders and Buckeye Incubators.

FERTILIZERS

Pure Bone Meal. This article is the best we can obtain this year for our trade. It is steamed Bone and needs more caution in its use as it is more quickly available. Guaranteed analysis Ammonia 3½%. Available Phosphoric Acid 20%. Price, 25 lbs., \$1.50; 125 lbs., \$5.00; 500 lbs., \$18.00.

Pulverized Sheep Fertilizer. An excellent natural fertilizer where prompt results are desired. Used largely by the best florists and is safer to use than most chemical fertilizers. The stock we handle is the best grade on the market. It is not only entirely free from weed seed but has no objectionable smell which is the real test of purity. Per lb., 10c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$3.50; 500 lbs. \$15.00; 1000 lbs., \$27.50.

Land Plaster or Gypsum. Used to conserve moisture and as a medium for thinning Paris Green, etc. Price, per sack of 167 lbs., \$1.60; per ton, \$18.00.

Nitrate of Soda. A highly concentrated plant stimulant and especially effective for forming leaves on such plants as cabbage, lettuce, etc. A pound is used for 50 gallons of water or a teaspoonful to a pail. Analysis 18% Ammonia. Per lb., 15c. For larger quantities, write for prices. By mail, add postage.

Walker's Excelsior Plant Food. This is a concentrated plant food for house plants, immediately soluble in water and quickly available for potted plants. Analysis, Nitrogen, 5%; Phosphoric Acid, 7%; Potash, 3%. In tins, 5 ounces net for 25c; postage, 5c; 12 ounces net for 40c; postage, 5c.

NitraPo. This article is a salts containing 15% Ammonia and 15% Potash. In combination with phosphoric acid it makes a complete fertilizer and as it contains the highly important and scarce plant food element, Potash in liberal quantity we urge its use. Use a teaspoonful to a pail of water. Per lb., 20c. Write for price on larger quantities. By mail, add postage.

Stim-U-Plant is a concentrated plant food in tablet form containing 11% Nitrogen, 12% Phosphoric Acid, and 15% Potash. Use one to a 6-inch pot. 10 tablets, 15c; 30 tablets, 30c, postpaid.

SOIL AND SEED INOCULATING BACTERIA

On account of the limited size of this catalog, we cannot give as much space to this interesting and valuable subject as it deserves and requires to be understood. A trial in the garden will convince the most skeptical of the great profit and value of inoculating the legumes with the proper Bacteria both in the increase in yield and the vigor of the plants. We have a booklet treating at length on the subject to be had on request.

We will carry in stock the following brands this season: **Farmogerm**, for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas together, garden size, per bottle, 50c.; larger size for any legume per acre, \$1.00; three acre size, \$2.50. **Mulford Cultures**, Garden size for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas combined, per bottle, 35c.; larger size for any legume, 1 acre size, \$1.50; five acre size, \$5.00. **Nodule Bacter** for any legume separately or in the following combinations: Alfalfa and Sweet Clover; Vetch and Field Peas; Alsike and White Clover; Red and Crimson Clover; Price for the Clovers: 1 peck size, 60c.; one-half bushel size, \$1.00; one bushel size, \$1.90; five bushel size, \$8.00; for all other legumes, Peas, Beans, etc., $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel size, 60c.; one bushel size, \$1.00; two bushel size, \$1.90; ten bushel size, \$8.00. **Rax**, the modern, scientific method of combating rats; fed to rats, it gives them a disease, transmissible to their kind only, destroying them wholesale. One or two bottles are needed for a house and three or four for a barn. Per bottle, 75c.

Quantity of Seeds Usually Sown to the Acre.

Beans, Dwarf, in drills or rows...	1	to	1½ bush.	
Pole, in hills	8	"	12 qts.	
Beets, in drills	4	"	5 lbs.	
Barley, broadcast	2	"	3 bush.	
Buckwheat	¾	"	1 "	
Broom Corn, in hills	6	"	8 qts.	
Carrots, in drills	3	"	3½ lbs.	
Cucumbers, in hills	1	"	2 "	
Corn, in hills	6	"	8 qts.	
" in drills	2	"	3 bush.	
Clover, Red, alone	15	"	20 lbs.	
" White, alone	8	"	10 "	
" Alsike, alone	8	"	10 "	
" Lucerne	10	"	20 "	
Flax, broadcast	1	"	2 bush.	
Grass, Timothy or Herds, alone...	½	"	¾ "	
" Red Top, alone	1½	"	2 "	
" Lawn, alone	5	"	6 "	
" Orchard, alone	2	"	3 "	
" Kentucky Blue, alone	2	"	3 "	
" English Rye Grass, alone...	1½	"	2 "	
Hungarian, alone	¾	"	1 "	

Millet, alone	¾ to 1	bush.
Mustard, broadcast	12	" 16 lbs.
Oats, broadcast	2	" 3 bush.
Onions, in drills	4	" 6 lbs.
Parsnips, in drills	4	" 6 "
Peas, Early, in drills	1¼	" 1½ bush.
" Marrow, in drills	1¼	" 1½ "
" Broadcast	2½	" 3 "
Potatoes, cut tubers, in drills	8	" 10 "
Radish, in drills	8	" 10 lbs.
Rye, broadcast	1½	" 1¼ bush.
Salsify, in drills	8	" 9 lbs.
Spinach, in drills	8	" 10 "
Turnip, in drills	1	" 1½ "
Wheat, broadcast	1¾	" 2 bush.

General Grass Seeding for Moving Land.

Red Clover	...	{ together }	6 lbs.	Red Clover.
Timothy	...	{ for }	¼ bu.	Timothy.
Alsike Clover	...	{ one acre }	3 lbs.	Alsike Clover.

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants, or Number of Hills, or Length of Drill.

Asparagus	1 oz. to	60 feet of drill.
Beet	1 oz. "	50 "
Beans, Dwarf	1 qt. "	100 "
Beans, Pole	1 qt. "	100 hills.
Carrot	1 oz. "	150 "
Cabbage	1 oz. "	3,000 plants.
Cauliflower	1 oz. "	3,000 "
Celery	1 oz. "	4,000 "
Cucumber	1 oz. "	50 hills.
Corn	1 qt. "	400 "
Dandelion	1 oz. "	150 feet of drill.
Endive	1 oz. "	150 "
Egg Plant	1 oz. "	2,000 plants.
Lettuce	1 oz. "	4,000 "
Leek	1 oz. "	100 feet of drill.
Melon, Water	1 oz. "	30 hills.

Melon, Musk	1 oz. to	60 hills.
Okra	1 oz. "	40 feet of drill.
Onions	1 oz. "	100 "
Onions, Setts, small	1 qt. "	40 "
Parsley	1 oz. "	150 "
Parsnip	1 oz. "	200 "
Peas	1 qt. "	100 "
Pepper	1 oz. "	2,000 plants.
Pumpkin	1 oz. "	40 hills.
Radish	1 oz. "	100 feet of drill.
Salsify	1 oz. "	70 "
Spinach	1 oz. "	50 "
Squash, Early	1 oz. "	50 hills.
Squash, Marrow	1 oz. "	10 "
Tomato	1 oz. "	3,000 plants.
Turnip	1 oz. "	100 feet of drill.

Number of Plants, Trees, Vines, Etc., Required to Set an Acre.

Distance,	Number.
1 ft. by 1 ft.	43,560
1½ " 1½ "	19,360
2 " 1 "	21,780
2 " 2 "	10,890
2½ " 2½ "	6,970
3 " 1 "	14,520
3 " 2 "	7,260
3 " 3 "	4,940
4 " 4 "	2,722
5 " 5 "	1,742

Distance,	Number.
6 ft. by 6 ft.	1,210
8 " 8 "	680
10 " 10 "	434
12 " 12 "	302
15 " 15 "	194
18 " 18 "	134
20 " 20 "	103
25 " 25 "	70
30 " 30 "	40
40 " 40 "	27

Weight of Various Articles in the State of Ohio.

Apples	per bu.	48 lbs.
Apples, dried	"	22 "
Barley	"	48 "
Beans	"	60 "
Buckwheat	"	50 "
Broom Corn	"	46 "
Blue Grass, Kentucky	"	14 "
" English	"	24 "
Bran	"	20 "
Canary Seed	"	60 "
Clover Seed	"	60 "
Corn, shelled	"	56 "
Corn, on ear	"	68 "
Corn Meal	"	50 "
Charcoal	"	22 "
Coal, Mineral	"	80 "
Coal, Cannel	"	70 "
Coke	"	40 "
Cow Peas	"	60 "
Cranberries	"	40 "
Dried Peaches	"	32 "
Flax Seed	"	56 "
Hemp Seed	"	44 "
Hungarian Grass Seed	"	48 "
Irish Potatoes, heaping measure	"	60 "
Millet	"	50 "
Malt	"	34 "
Oats	"	32 "
Osage Orange	"	33 "

Orchard Grass	per bu.	14 lbs.
Onions	"	50 "
Peaches	"	48 "
Peas	"	60 "
Plastering Hair	"	8 "
Popcorn	"	40 "
Rape	"	50 "
Rye	"	56 "
Red Top Seed	"	14 "
Salt, coarse	"	50 "
Salt, Michigan	"	56 "
Sorghum	"	50 "
Sweet Potatoes	"	50 "
Timothy Seed	"	45 "
Tomatoes	"	56 "
Turnips	"	60 "
Wheat	"	60 "
Flour, per bbl. net	"	196 "
Salt, per bbl.	"	280 "
Lime, per bushel	"	70 "
Hay, well settled	per cubic foot,	4½ "
Corn, on cob, in bin	"	22 "
Corn, shelled, in bin	"	45 "
Wheat, in bin	"	48 "
Oats, in bin	"	25½ "
Potatoes, in bin	"	38½ "
Sand, dry, in bin	"	95 "
Clay, compact	"	135 "

A. C. KENDEL'S
SUNNILAWN
TRADE MARK
LAWN GRASS SEED

"The Seed that makes the Famous Lawns of Cleveland"



A. C. KENDEL'S
SHADILAWN
TRADE MARK
LAWN GRASS SEED

For Price and Direction for Sowing see Pages 1 and 2